FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 081 *26 April 1983*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Andropov Replies to U.S. Letter on Nuclear War AA 1
Comment on U.S. SALT Treaty Observance Committee AA 2
[Borin]
'No Grounds' for U.S. Accusations AA 3
[Surguchev, Gubernatorov]
PRAVDA Views 'Sinister Farce' of U.S. MX Decision AA 3
[Kolesnichenko]
'Nuclear Orgies' [Gerasimov in Bratislava PRAVDA 22 Apr] AA 4
Bogachev Warns Against Planned U.S. ABM System AA 5
APN: West Should Not Expect New Soviet Missile Offer AA 7
[Beglov in Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Apr]
U.S. Army Tests Pershing II Missile in New Mexico AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA's Kharlanov Reviews Past Week's Events [24 Apr] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Claims on Soviet Oil Resources Viewed A 1
[Zorin]
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Urges USSR-U.S. Space Cooperation A 2
[Khozin, 22 Apr]

CHINA

PRAVDA Cites UNEN Criticism of PRC Relations [26 Apr] B 1
Reportage on PRC-Vietnam Border Situation B 2
Tashkent on Clashes B 2
PRAVDA Reports [23 Apr] B 3
Moscow TV Comments B 3
History of USSR-PRC Relations Reviewed B 3
Soviet Analyst Lukin Interviewed on PRC Relations B 5
[Budapest]
Kazakh Paper Reports USSR-PRC Border Trade Accord B 8
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Apr]
Moscow Meeting Honors Veteran Chinese Revolutionary B 8
[IZVESTIYA 22 Apr]

SOUTH ASIA

USSR, DRA Celebrate Revolution Anniversary D 1
Rashidov Leaves for Festivities D 1
Afghan Defense Minister Interviewed D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Supreme Soviet Delegation Ends Philippines Visit E 1
Kalin Comments on Visit E 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Apr]
Friendly Cooperation Stressed E 2
[IZVESTIYA 23 Apr]
Delegation Returns E 2
[IZVESTIYA 22 Apr]
Manila Reportage [cross-reference] E 2
Gladyshev Delegation in SRV for Interparty Ties E 2
[PRAVDA 23 Apr]

EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet-Polish Treaty Anniversary Celebrated F 1
IZVESTIYA Reviews Friendship [21 Apr] F 1
PRAVDA on Cooperation [21 Apr] F 3
Warsaw Meetings Mark Jubilee [PRAVDA 23 Apr] F 4
Polish Envoy Cites Reception [PRAVDA 22 Apr] F 5
Rusakov Receives Polish Ambassador Kociolek F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

French Nuclear Forces 'Should, Must Be Counted' G 1
[Petrov in IZVESTIYA 26 Apr]
Portuguese Parliamentary Elections Held 26 April G 3
Moscow TV Preview [Zubkov] G 3
Elections of 'Great Significance' G 4
[IZVESTIYA]
Unofficial Results G 5
Finland's SSDP To Form New Government G 5
PRAVDA Reports on Finnish CP Infighting G 5
[Kostikov in PRAVDA 21 Apr]
Supreme Soviet Presidium Greets Greek Premier G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Comment on Shultz Visit to Middle East H 1
TASS Preview H 1
Aims of Visit [Timoshkin] H 2
Israel Continues Buildup for Syrian 'Aggression' H 2
Soviet Delegation in Morocco for Party Congress H 3
[PRAVDA 24 Apr]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Congress Visit to Honduras Faces 'Impossible' Task K 1
Nicaraguan UN Statement on Libyan Planes Cited K 1
Nicaragua's Ortega on U.S. Aggression in Region K 2
Venezuelan Foreign Minister Visits Moscow K 2
Met by Komplektov K 2
Gromyko Receives Zambrano K 3
Imashev Delegation Ends Official Venezuelan Visit K 3
Met President Campins [IZVESTIYA 19 Apr] K 3
Returns to Moscow [IZVESTIYA 22 Apr] K 4
Havana Military-Industrial Complex Seminar Cited K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Roy Medvedev Discusses Kremlin 'Rejuvenation' R 1
[Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 17 Apr]
USSR Journalists' Union Plenum Held 20 April R 4
[PRAVDA 21 Apr]
Union Republics CPCC Regular Plenums Held R 4
Azerbaijan Information Report R 4
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 15 Apr]
Estonian Information Report R 5
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 10 Apr]
Lithuanian Information Report R 6
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 15 Apr]
Lithuanian First Secretary's Report R 7
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 15 Apr]
Tajik Information Report R 8
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 27 Mar]
Briefs: Conference in Tashkent; Television in Arctic R 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

USSR CSA Report on 3-Month Plan Fulfillment S 1
[PRAVDA 24 Apr]

ANDROPOV REPLIES TO U.S. LETTER ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD251515 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- Samantha Smith, a fifth-grader from Manchester, Maine, USA, sent a letter to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which she expressed her worries about nuclear war.

Following is the English translation of the text of Yuriy Andropov's reply, circulated by the USSR Embassy in the USA here today:

Dear Samantha:

I received your letter, as well as many others coming to me these days from your country and from other countries of the world.

It seems to me, and I take it from your letter, that you are a courageous and honest girl, resembling in some way Becky, Tom Sawyer's friend, from the well-known book by your compatriot Mark Twain. All kids in our country, boys and girls alike know and love this book.

You write that you are worried about our countries going into a nuclear war, and you ask whether we will do something to prevent it.

Your question is the most important of those that are close to the heart of every person. I will respond to it in an earnest and serious manner.

Yes, Samantha, we in the Soviet Union are endeavouring and doing everything so that there will be no war between our two countries, so that there will be no war at all on earth. This is the wish of everyone in the Soviet Union. That's what we were taught to do by Vladimir Lenin, the great founder of our state.

Soviet people know all too well how disastrous and terrible a war can be. Forty-two years ago Nazi Germany, which aspired to dominate the whole world, attacked our country, burned and destroyed thousands and thousands of our cities and villages, killed millions of Soviet men, women and children.

In that war, which ended with our victory, we were allies with the United States. We fought together to liberate many nations from the Nazi invaders. I hope you know this from your history lessons at school. Today, we want very much to live in peace, to trade and to cooperate with all our neighbours on the globe, no matter how close or far away they are, and, certainly, with such a great country as the United States of America.

America, like us, has a frightful weapon which can instantly annihilate millions of people. However, we do not want this weapon to ever be used.

That is why the Soviet Union solemnly declared to the world that it will never, be the first to use nuclear weapons against any country. As a matter of fact, we propose, in general, that an end be put to the further production of this weapon and that the elimination be started of all its stockpiles on earth.

I believe this is a sufficient reply to your second question, 'Why do you want to conquer the world or at least the United States?' We want nothing of the kind. Nobody in our vast and beautiful country -- workers or peasants, writers or doctors, children or grownups or members of the government -- wants war, be it big or 'small.'

We want peace. We have a lot to do: grow grain, build, invent, write books and make space flights. We want peace for ourselves and for all people of the planet, for our own kids and for you, Samantha.

I invite you, if your parents can let you go, to come visit us, best of all in summer. You will get to know our country, will meet children your age, spend time on the seashore in a youngsters camp called "Artek," where schoolchildren of our and other lands come to spend their vacations. And you will see for yourself: Everybody in the Soviet Union stands for peace and friendship among nations.

Thank you for your congratulations. I wish you all the best in your life, which you have only begun to live.

[Signed] Y. Andropov.

COMMENT ON U.S. SALT TREATY OBSERVANCE COMMITTEE

LD230400 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] A commission has been appointed in the United States to check the observance of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty by the Soviet side. Observer Nikolay Borin makes these comments:

[Borin] The appointment of the commission by President Reagan followed the decision of the White House to deploy MX missiles. It would be naive to think this is a simple coincidence. The very fact MX missiles will appear in the old silos of Minutemen missiles is an apparent violation of the SALT treaty. In this situation, the President found it especially important to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union because many people remember his saying he does not intend to violate the SALT I Treaty and the understandings reached with the SALT II talks.

The recent decision to station first-strike MX missiles is an apparent violation of this understanding. Under one of the understandings, the volume of the silos can be increased by only 32 percent. If MX missiles are stationed in old Minutemen silos, the limit will be exceeded.

And one more thing: The Pentagon thinks of building false silos to mislead the Soviet Union. This runs counter to the statements aimed at the sides' pledge not to resort to the deliberate concealment, complicating control by national means. The Reagan team has not signed a single serious agreement with the Soviet Union yet but it is breaking old and important agreements. According to the television network NBC, the United States has started stationing antiballistic missiles in West Germany. The deployment of such missiles in Europe is a direct violation of the Soviet-American treaty of 1972 on limiting antimissile defense systems. Under the treaty, both sides pledged not to give to other states antimissile systems or their components and not to deploy them on foreign territory. The former head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, told the television network that the step was an open violation of the treaty.

It is notable that a spokesman for the White House, Larry Speakes, has admitted that the United States cannot state definitely that the Soviet side has violated the treaty. But is easy to name concrete violations of bilateral understandings by Washington even without forming special commissions for them.

'No Grounds' for U.S. Accusations

LD260922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Apr 83

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Igor Surguchev and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Judging by reports from Washington, the Reagan administration is embarking on a new low-caliber anti-Soviet campaign, with the aim of accusing the Soviet Union of violating agreements with the United States on nuclear weapons limitations. UPI cites a statement by Senator Proxmire that a special commission has been formed on the President's instructions, which is to study how the USSR is complying with these agreements. The senator even permited himself to make a bald accusation against our country of fictitious infringements of international pacts.

The administration's intent to denigrate the Soviet Union is evoking serious concern from the U.S. public. An editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES in a reflection of this. In particular, the newspaper writes: In accordance with the SALT I Treaty, a standing Soviet-U.S. consultative commission in which both sides raise issues of compliance with the agreement has been formed and is in operation. Officials who acquaint themselves with its work say that there has not been a single case where the claims of the sides have not been settled to their mutual satisfaction.

In other words, let us add for our part, the United States has, in fact, no grounds for considering that the Soviet Union is deceiving it. But, THE NEW YORK TIMES continues, the Reagan administration has of late almost completely rejected the services of this commission. A sincere interest in arms control, the article stresses, should move the governments to study all cases in doubt together with the Russians before making provocative accusations in public. The newspaper views such accusations against the USSR, and justifiably so, as a step toward altogether undermining the whole process of limiting the arms race. The paper mentions sincere interest in arms control, but one gains the impression that this is just what the White House lacks.

PRAVDA VIEWS 'SINISTER FARCE' OF U.S. MX DECISION

LD231324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 23 Apr 83

[PRAVDA Commentary: "Sinister Farce," by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Test] It is all reminiscent of a clumsy farce. What is involved is a dangerous new step by the White House on the path of boosting the arms race and exacerbating the threat of nuclear war. President Reagan has agreed with the proposals of the Scowcraft commission, which drew up recommendations on how the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles should be deployed. Only congressional approval is now needed for the homeless MX missiles to at long last receive a permanent abode.

The arguments over this date from 1979, when former U.S. President Carter presented a plan for the mobile deployment of the missiles in the Utah and Nevada deserts. However, the U.S. legislative bodies rejected this and other projects.

The political purpose of all these arguments over technical aspects was to deflect public opinion from the main point -- does the U.S. need MX at all? -- and to concentrate attention on the issue of how best to deploy them.

The present administration has not only not dropped the idea of deploying MX, but has made the deployment of these weapons its political symbol in the words of NEWSWEEK magazine. A theoretical justification was even thought up -- the so-called window of vulnerability which allegedly exists in the U.S. defense and which can only be filled by the powerful MX missiles. However, a condition was attached to this. They had to be sited in such a way that they were invulnerable, unlike the present Minutemen. Since a large number of Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill opposed MX, something which undermined the chances of the new program receiving congressional approval, a clumsy scenario was concocted -- clumsy because only Republicans and Democrats who fully supported and would continue to support the idea of creating this new weapon were carefully picked for the bipartisan commission chaired by retired Air Force Lieutenant General Scowcraft, a superhawk.

Yet the commission's findings still caused a scandal, because it could do no better than to propose the siting of MX in the same old silos where the "vulnerable" Minutemen are currently located. Thus, and this was the quite distinct upshot of the commission's report, the myth of invulnerability fell to pieces and the essence of the MX system was brought to light. It is not a defensive weapon, but a first strike offensive weapon.

This is how a large number of American politicians view the commission's findings. Senator Gore from Tennessee declared: It is now clear to everyone that the MX missiles merely increase the risk of nuclear war. Senator Cranston from California noted that the Reagan window of vulnerability had thus turned into a window of a possible nuclear first strike.

The President's decision is nothing but a sinister farce. Reagan has once again demonstrated a cynical and dangerous approach to the destiny of peace on the planet.

'Nuclear Orgies'

AU251425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political commentator: "The MX Is Coming Back: Pentagon's Nuclear Orgies"]

[Text] The shelterless, restless MX missiles have been offered the existing silos that now house the Minuteman missiles as their future home.

This recommendation, made by the special presidential Commission on strategic forces, chaired by Brent Scowcroft, makes the official purpose of this missile's existence somewhat implausible.

Let us recall that the President wanted to use this missile to close the "window of vulnerability" in which the Minuteman missiles had allegedly landed after more precise and more powerful missiles appeared on the Soviet side.

The commission came to the conclusion that the silos cannot be strengthened in a way that would make it possible to ensure their survivability after a nuclear attack.

But in this case, why must the existing "sitting duck" be replaced by an ever fatter "goose"?

The commission's decision confirms the conclusion drawn by Soviet commentators a long time ago, namely that the Pentagon regards the MX missile as an offensive weapon. After all, according to NEW YORK TIMES commentator Leslie (Gelb), even the commission itself has concluded that "if a missile has many high-precision warheads, it can be regarded as an offensive weapon, which is correct with regard to the MX."

The commission's recommendation in this sense explains everything.

The commission on strategic forces did not limit itself only to a recommendation to give a "green light" to the MX missile deployment.

Making use of the "closing of the window of vulnerability," the commission also recommended an extensive program for "recompensing" this theoretical and most skillful "vincibility" of American intercontinental ballistic land-based missiles by consolidating the other legs of the strategic "triad": the submarine-based missiles and the air-based nuclear arms.

Finally, in the case the commission considered even this "full steam ahead" order insufficient, it has recommended giving the MX missile a "small brother" -- the monoblock intercontinental ballistic land-based missile which has been christened Midget. This 15-ton Midget is to be small only in comparison with the MX missile, which weighs 96 tons. It will have the advantage of being mobile.

Retired Air Force General Scowcroft declared that the Midget will show a "new direction in armament control."

And, in the fact, the mobile Midget, like the rapidly multiplying missiles with a flat flight trajectory, does make it more difficult to reach agreements in the sphere of limiting nuclear arms.

Actually, should the Reagan administration accept Scowcroft's recommendations, this will mean a revision of its own proposals made at the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms in the direction of raising the limits for missiles.

In reality they are proposing nuclear orgies.

BOGACHEV WARNS AGAINST PLANNED U.S. ABM SYSTEM

LD251406 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 25 Apr 83

["Illusory Calculation To Go Off With Impunity" -- "TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The broad-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system, the plans of which have recently been announced in Washington, is a destabilising tool, which sharply heightens the danger of an all-out nuclear war.

Destabilization of the military-political situation in the world is not just deterioration of relations between the great powers. Destabilisation arises in the first place as a result of development and deployment of such systems of weapons, which, in the opinion of irresponsible Western politicians and military leaders, make adoption of decision on dealing the first nuclear strike "more acceptable", "admissible" and "rational".

The U.S. anti-ballistic missile defence system, which generates the dangerous illusion as to the United States relative impunity if it unleashes a nuclear war, could only serve to strengthen in Washington the temptation to try to reach out for the nuclear button.

Exactly in this lies the main danger of the new American military conception.

The ominous background of the American plan of deployment of the large-scale antiballistic missiles defence system is that its creation will be accompanied by development and perfection of the U.S. strategic forces with a view to acquiring a first nuclear strike potential. The aim of the plan is to deprive the Soviet Union of the possibility to carry out effective containment of the aggressor, in actual fact to disarm the USSR in the face of the American nuclear threat.

Establishment in the United States of the anti-ballistic missile defence system would open up a new channel of expensive and extremely dangerous race of defensive and offensive strategic armaments. Considering both sides have the ABM defence systems, this would mean a new round of rivalry in the sphere of creating manoeuverable warheads capable of penetrating the anti-missile defence system. In the opinion of American military specialists, a quantiative build-up of all types of offensive warheads would begin in this case.

American politicians are speaking of defence, but in deed they are planting a mine under the whole process of limitation of strategic armaments.

With all the differences in approaches of the USSR and the United States to problems of war and peace, which were stipulated by different socio-economic structures of the two countries, the former U.S. administrations still held that strategic stability, such a situation when there is no need to take hasty, insufficiently founded military decisions, is both in the interests of the USSR and the United States.

The Reagan administration, adopting the plan on establishing the ABM defence system, has demonstrated once again that it either does not understand or ignores the dangers of military-political destabilisation.

Noting that the U.S. Administration continues following an extremely dangerous path, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov said:

"Not to start the arms race where it did not exist, and stop it where it is now taking place. This is the essence of our position, and this is what we guide ourselves by at talks."

APN: WEST SHOULD NOT EXPECT NEW SOVIET MISSILE OFFER

AU251800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 83 p 7

[APN political observer Spartak Beglov article especially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "The Political Debts of the West"]

[Text] "We hope that the USSR has not said its last word on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons." This is what West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated at the end of his 1-day visit to Washington. He negotiated at the White House about the schedule, according to which, Reagan's "interim solution," namely the option of deploying the first "Pershing II" and "cruise" nuclear missiles directed against vitally important centers in the USSR, should be implemented.

The aforementioned quotation does not prove, in our opinion, that Bonn has any intention of playing a constructive role in preventing a new round in the arms race. On many occasions Moscow has made it clearly understood that Reagan's "interim solution" is unacceptable and that there is no reason to count on a change in the Soviet stand. At the same time, the Soviet proposals remain valid and so does the Soviet readiness not to possess one more missile or one more aircraft than NATO, as well as to proceed along the path of equitable, mutual reductions leading toward an absolute and consequently genuine zero option.

Moscow has the right again and again to draw the attention of public opinion to the fact that the West has not given a reciprocal answer to the initiatives of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact states and that its debt continues to increase. It is absolutely naive to expect any "last word" from the USSR, after so many words and deeds from Moscow have been intentionally ignored, or for several months have not received the answer they deserve.

The Soviet Union has already introduced several options on a proposal for disarmament in Europe. Before going over to disarmament, however, we must stop rearmament. In this connection we recall that as early as in October 1979 the USSR proposed a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe. By disregarding the initiative of the USSR almost 4 years were missed, as much time as was necessary for the "Pershing-II" and cruise missiles to be placed on the production conveyor belt.

On the Soviet side, however, words were followed by deeds and a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons in the European zone was declared. The West once more refused to answer reciprocally. Instead, the "Pershing-II" were being tested and perfected.

The USSR did not loose patience and immediately proposed to begin Soviet-American negotiations. Washington delayed its answer by more than a year. During this period the American leadership, supported by NATO, cunningly deceived the West Europeans by imposing on them the obligation, by the end of 1983, to implement "dual decision" in case the negotiations proved unsuccessful. This was a double deception. First of all, the West European governments adopted in 1979 the "dual decision" (either agreement with the USSR, or if negotiations were unsuccessful -- deployment of U.S. missiles), on the condition that the second U.S.-USSR treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons, SALT II would become valid. However, the treaty was not ratified by the American side.

Thus, the Americans not only renounced their President's signature but also forced allies to act in contradiction with the promises assumed by the West European governments toward their own peoples: not to accept the American missiles without a SALT II Treaty.

The Soviet Union proposed that the medium-range nuclear weapons should be reduced threefold, with a view to 1990. The USSR and the United States should not possess more than 300 nuclear warheads on European territory, taking into consideration a whole complex of such weapons, such as aircraft and missiles. This new USSR initiative did not receive any answer whatsoever.

The USSR assumed the solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. NATO refused to answer this historical initiative by assuming reciprocal obligations.

The Warsaw Pact member-states proposed that NATO sign a treaty of mutual nonuse of military force regarding nuclear or conventional weapons. In this manner the Western argument about the "inevitable" necessity of NATO relying upon nuclear weapons because of the "superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in conventional weapons" has become forever invalid. This new initiative of the East gives a "green light" to the path toward disarmament in Europe. The West once more did not provide any answer.

At the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, Moscow once again submitted proposals in the spirit of good will and based on the principle "not one missile or aircraft more than NATO." It is obvious, that if the United States, Britain, and France should agree with this, then the "interim solution" would become a "zero solution," which would lead to a nuclear-free Europe.

Official Western circles were in a hurry to support Washington's version that such proposals are "unacceptable." Only one thing can be surmised in this respect, namely that the Pentagon needs its new missiles so much (as a matter of fact they were planned long before the SALT II negotiations and consequently were regarded as a means of avoiding these negotiations) that the U.S. allies were doomed to reject any Soviet proposal.

The West has now accumulated so many debts regarding Soviet initiatives and the proposals of the Warsaw Pact Organization that to expect any "last word" from Moscow is outright hypocrisy.

The USSR thinks that the West should have committed itself long ago. In one of its last issues the American TIME magazine once more admitted: "There is no doubt that the U.S. stand cannot be a basis of negotiations." Thus, as in the past, it is up to the United States and its allies to reply.

U.S. ARMY TESTS PERSHING II MISSILE IN NEW MEXICO

LD252129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Washington -- The ninth test launch of a Pershing II missile has been carried out at the White Sands proving grounds in New Mexico. A spokesman for the Department of the Army stated that the test was carried out to verify the precision with which the missile hits its target. The missile reached the target zone within 9 minutes after launch. The United States intends to deploy Pershing II missiles, along with cruise missiles, in Western Europe.

PRAVDA'S KHARLANOV REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S EVENTS

PM251049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov's "International Review"]

[Text] Labor, Peace, May

This year the world's peoples are greeting the day of working people's international solidarity, the festival of labor and peace -- May Day -- in an atmosphere of strenuous struggle against the forces of militarism and reaction and for mankind's bright future. The American Administration's actions aimed at sharply exacerbating international tension and achieving military superiority over the USSR have most acutely set peace-loving mankind the task of thwarting imperialism's sinister plans, securing a lowering of the level of nuclear missile confrontation and averting the threat of world catastrophe.

Soviet people are, as always, marching in the front ranks of fighters for peace, wholeheartedly supporting these lines from the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans: "Let us curb the arms race, remove the threat of war and defend and deepen detente!" and "Let us implement the Soviet Peace Program!" This week mass rallies and demonstrations have taken place in a number of cities in the Soviet country under slogans expressing the will for peace and the demand to end the nuclear arms race. During such a rally in Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia, an appeal to the inhabitants of the West German city of Bremen, with which the people of Riga have long maintained friendly ties, was adopted. The struggle against mass destruction weapons, the appeal states, is our common sacred cause, it is a struggle for the tomorrow of our two cities, for the future of our two countries, for the security and happiness of all Europe.

The protest movement against Washington's crazy projects is spreading and strengthening not only in Europe but also on other continents. In Canada peace champions are holding demonstrations and setting up tented "peace camps" in protest at the planned tests of American cruise missiles on Canadian soil. In Japan dockers in the major ports and plant workers are protesting at visits by American warships with nuclear weapons on board.

In West Europe the organizers of new working people's demonstrations are taking over from the spring peace marches held on a huge scale early in April and continuing the struggle against new American missiles.

The movement to proclaim cities and whole regions nuclear-free zones is spreading in many countries. In Britain more than 150 municipalities representing 50 million people have already proclaimed their land free from nuclear weapons. In Belgium the mayors and municipal councillors of 230 cities and settlements have joined this movement, and many cities in the Netherlands, the FRG, Italy and Denmark have been proclaimed nuclear-free territories. In the United States itself this movement has embraced a number of states and is developing there in parallel with the struggle to freeze the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

The scope of the antiwar movements seriously worries the R. Reagan administration, which is making clumsy attempts to discredit the fighters for peace and to proclaim them all -- from West German "Greens" to American Catholic bishops -- almost "agents of Moscow." At the same time the White House, defying world public opinion, is building up its military might at an ever faster pace.

This week U.S. President R. Reagan proposed that the U.S. Congress adopted a decision on the deployment of 100 MX missiles in existing silos and the creation of a new type of nuclear weapon in the next few years -- more mobile missiles named "Midgetman." Washington continues to cherish extremely dangerous plans to deploy new nuclear missile systems, to militarize space and to stockpile chemical and bacteriological weapons. Commenting on this crazy program, the Paris newspaper LE MATIN remarks: Does R. Reagan reckon that "the bugaboo of his own irresponsibility will become a supreme psychological weapon in his hands"?

The strength of Soviet foreign policy has at all times lain in the fact that our country's actions have been imbued with concern for mankind's progress and with responsibility for the fate of future generations. The USSR sets an example to all the world's peoples thourgh its struggle against the threat of nuclear missile war and for the relaxation of international tension.

"Presidential Gambit"

Williamsburg is a small city in the American State of Virginia. Its principal feature is the restored central districts, which are an accurate copy of buildings in the English colonial style. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" writes that Williamsburg gives its visitors an opportunity to live for a while in the atmosphere of the 18th century. The name of this out-of-the-way town has featured all week in the pages of leading Western newspapers. The point is that conferences of experts began in the latter third of April. They are to draw up recommendations for a summit conference of the seven leading countries of the capitalist world -- the United States, the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Canada -- which is scheduled to be held in Williamsburg at the end of May and whose chief aim is to be the discussion of the economic problems facing the West.

A few days ago Washington proposed supplementing the work of the experts with a meeting in Brussels of the trade ministers of the Common Market countries, the United States, Canada and Japan on 28 and 29 April. In parallel, the United States is insisting on holding a session of COCOM -- the sadly well-known coordinating committee to control the export of strategic commodities to socialist countries -- in Paris during the same period. The chief task of these sessions, the Western press writes, is to try to find a compromise between the United States on the one hand and its allies on the other so as to avoid a failure in Williamsburg like the one which occurred during the previous meeting of the "big seven" in Versailles.

Although the historical ambience in the former residence of the French kings was one century more ancient -- the Palace of Versailles dates from the 17th century -- the conditions for preparing for both meetings are strikingly similar. The impression created is that in the game of chess which Washington is playing against its partners it knows how to play the same old "presidential gambit." Once again, just as 1 year ago, the United States is seeking to lead the discussion at the meeting of the seven leading Western countries away from the real and extremely acute problems facing them and to switch the chief attention to the questions of East-West trade, which supposedly disturbs the Americans -- which fact arouses objections from the allies.

This is why more and more COCOM sessions and meetings of ministers and experts are being convened. Washington is even threatening its allies with economic sanctions if they do not fulfill the U.S. instructions as to with whom, in what and in what quantities they should trade. This naturally causes irritation in Tokyo, Ottowa and West European capitals. Even Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who in general submissively follows Washington's political line, recently declared to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Japanese Diet's House of Councillors that the United States has no right unilaterally to adopt decisions on "punitive actions" against Moscow.

Such actions, as is known, cannot seriously influence either the economy or, still less, the policy of the land of the soviets. On the other hand, they hit hard at industrialists and farmers in the United States itself and particularly at the economies of Washington's junior partners who are suffocating in the grip of an economic crisis. On top of this there is also the fact that throughout recent years American capital has been trying to seek ways to resolve its difficulties precisely at the expense of its allies, by pursuing against them, to use the expression of the West German Journal WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE, a policy of "competition bordering on aggression."

One of the aspects of this foreign economic line of the Reagan administration is the continuing dollar pressure on Western currency markets. This week the dollar typhoon once again hit France with special force. In Paris the franc fell to a record low against the American monetary unit for all recent decades. And this is happening at a time when the French Government has provided new evidence of a rapprochement with Washington's foreign policy course and adjusted its economic line inside the country in accordance with the demands of the Common Market countries' conservative governments. Nevertheless, pressure on France is continuing from across the ocean -- which has given Jacques Delors, that countrys' minister of economy, finance and budget, grounds for calling U.S. policy "cynical" and for mentioning that the present currency speculations deprive France, which pays in dollars for imported fuel, of the hope of taking advantage of the recent lowering of oil prices to reduce its foreign trade deficit. And Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism, has declared that France will not send its representative to Brussels if the question of imposing new embargoes on trade with the East is discussed there. "We will not fall," she said, "into this contemptible little trap, which moreover is obvious to everyone."

The expressions of irritation in Tokyo and Paris sound obviously discordant against the mood of appeasement which has been emanating recently from FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on his return from his trip to the United States. He has tried to create the impression that he managed to prevail upon the Americans in Washington to alleviate the economic pressure on the allies and also not to put the question of trade with the East at the head of the list in Williamsburg. As events show, either Kohl has patently exaggerated the results of his mission or somebody did not understand somebody else during the talks to Washington. In its strategem the White House is still not prepared to sacrifice even pawns, never mind the more important chessmen. As before they expect absolute submission there from their partners and not just in politics -- that is not enough -- but also in economics. Having achieved concessions in the first sphere, Washington is striving to extort them in the second sphere too.

Though the buildings which will surround the conference participants in Williamsburg are 100 years younger in style than the walls of the Palace of Versailles, the thrust and nature of the policy which Washington wishes to try to foist on its partners during the conference in this city are, as before, infinitely remote from the realities of the threshold of the 21st century.

Undeclared War

There is still one region of the globe where the present U.S. Administration is trying to combine economic and political pressure reinforced with open armed interference in order to achieve its imperialist designs. This is Central America, there gangs of counterrevolutionaries, equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by instructors sent from the United States, have invaded the Republic of Nicaragua from Honduras territory.

The criminal undeclared war of the CIA and the Pentagon against the people of Nicaragua, who have acquired independence and are carrying out democratic and social transformations in their country arouses alarm in Latin America, primarily in countries which are in direct proximity to the "hot spot."

Particular disquiet is being caused among Latin Americans by U.S. attempts to declare Central America a "zone of confrontation" between East and West, accusing socialist Cuba and the Soviet Union of interference in this region's affairs.

This week in Panama there has been a meeting between representatives of the so-called "Contadora" group, to which Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama belong, and the foreign ministers of five Central American states, including Nicaragua. The aim of the meeting, as UPI reports, was to try to work out a common line in order to relax the tension before it turns into "uncontrolled" war in Central America. Mexico was represented in Panama by Foreign Minister B. Sepulveda, who had had talks in Mexico City at the beginning of the week with an American delegation led by Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The composition of the delegation was unusual. It is rare, as an AP correspondent wrote, for three U.S. Administration members to take part in this kind of visit at the same time. In addition to Shultz, Treasury Secretary D. Regan and Commerce Secretary M. Baldridge arrived in Mexico City. During the discussion of economic problems, in particular the question of Mexico's debt to foreign banks, primarily American banks, the Washington emissaries, the newspaper LE MONDE reports, tried to exert pressure by making the implementation of measures to alleviate the country's financial burden dependent on Mexico's changing its views (in the spirit of the White House of course) on events in Central America.

The Mexican public resolutely condemned this kind of pressure. The U.S. secretaries were greeted by mass protest meetings, and a thousands-strong march of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle was held in the capital.

Many Latin American states, alarmed by the escalation of U.S. interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and El Salvador, are pressing for the adoption of measures to reduce tension and are demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Central America.

However, this is not the line of U.S. militarist circles. While G. Shultz was in Mexico the American propaganda machine loosed a new volley of provocative accusations against Nicaragua and Cuba, clearly preparing the U.S. population for an expansion of military interference with a view to overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua.

A number of U.S. newspapers have reported that the Pentagon is maturing plans to dispatch to Honduras U.S. warplanes which are not just to carry out reconnaissance flights -- which is already happening -- but are also to take part in possible combat operations against Nicaragua. There have been appeals to allocate new funds for military support for the reactionary Salvadoran regime and the Somozan gangs based on Honduran territory which are being infiltrated thence into Nicaragua, where they are shooting down and using flame throwers against the peaceful inhabitants of the border region.

The Nicaraguan people, who are defending the gains of their revolution, will give a decisive rebuff to the American mercenaries.

The Republic of Nicaragua appeals to the world public and the fraternal countries of Latin America to condemn the impudent aggression and to seek an end to it and a lessening of tension in the Central American region.

U.S. CLAIMS ON SOVIET OIL RESOURCES VIEWED

LD241040 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] This time I would like to talk about a mistake made in Washington that will have far-reaching consequences. Everyone, of course, makes mistakes but a lot depends on whether a person is willing to admit a mistake and correct it. The mistake I would like to talk about is one that the Washington administration hasn't admitted and is continuing to operate as though no mistake was made.

The big mistake I am referring to was made by the CIA. Just before Mr Reagan took office, the CIA published a report that claimed that the Soviet Union's oil resources are dwindling, and in the eighties we would therefore have serious problems. These statements were quoted in the newspapers and many comments on them were made. The CIA conclusions were for advice to the new administration to increase pressure on the Soviet Union and tighten its economic sanctions against it. That prediction was instrumental in Washington's reaction to the events in Afghanistan.

The politicians in Washington and the mass media told you that the Soviet Union sent a limited military contingent to Afghanistan at the request of its legitimate government not out of a desire to help that country repel foreign aggression, but to prepare for access to oil in the Middle East because of its own dwindling sources. It is hard to say whether the leaders of the Reagan administration believed their own carefully devised story or whether they simply wanted to stir up anti-Soviet sentiments. Whatever the case, the predictions about Soviet oil resources played a definite and considerable in the administration's policy-making.

Recently, one high-ranking official in Washington admitted that the CIA forecast about Soviet oil was among the biggest mistakes made in recent years by the CIA. Mr Richard Kaufman, vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, declared while he was attending a NATO symposium in Brussels recently that CIA predictions about a serious oil shortage in the Soviet Union in the eighties was a grave miscalculation. I quoted the admission of the high-ranking Washington official only to show you that the mistakes in the CIA forecasting are obvious not only to us here in Moscow but also to Washington leaders. It is true these leaders prefer not to admit the mistake publicly and to keep it a secret from the United States public. As for Soviet people with our knowledge of economic facts of life, we can only be surprised how irresponsible some Washington analysts are, and how gullible are the people who seriously take [as heard] such absurd claims, and what is more, even use the claims as a basis for their policies.

Statistics published in the Soviet Union show there has been no reduction, but instead a sizeable rise in oil and gas output in this country so far during the eighties. It is also easy to find reports in our media about the tapping of more and more new highly-promising oil and gas fields in various parts of the country.

I have told you all this today not only to try to show what shaky ground and flouting of real facts the Washington administration is using to base its policies on, but also so that you could see how unrealistic are the plans of the Reagan administration to blackmail the Soviet Union with a threat of all sorts of economic sanctions. Nor surprisingly, in the very same statement in Brussels earlier this month, the vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee did not confine himself to an admission that forecasts about Soviet oil resources were mistaken, but also acknowledged the lack of promising prospects for the economic sanctions, and their failure, which he explained by grave errors of Washington specialists in their assessments of the Soviet economic potential.

I cannot say whether the admissions of this prestigious United States Congress expert indicate that any reassessments are being made in Washington, or whether they reflect just the views of one competent specialist, nor do I know to what degree views of such specialists can influence the current American leaders. I don't rule out that the United States leaders will try to indulge in comforting illusions rather than contend with real facts. But that doesn't change the essence of the way things are. The Reagan administration has not more chances to influence Soviet policy with economic sanctions than it can change at its will the ocean tides.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA URGES USSR-U.S. SPACE COOPERATION

PM250733 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 April 1983 First Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Publicist's Reflections" a 1,700-word Grigoriy Khozin article entitled "Cause of All Earth Men." It begins by briefly recalling the history of spaceflight and some of the benefits derived from the peaceful use of space. It then goes on to score some of the U.S. plans for the military use of space over the past few decades, placing special emphasis on the present administration's plans to develop an antisatellite system and noting the dangers posed to life on earth. The article concludes as follows:

"In the dangerous situation which has been created and which is fraught with the likelihood of the arms race spreading into space, more and more scientists and representatives of the public in the United States and in other capitalist countries are turning to the experience of the seventies, when equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the United States in space and in other spheres of science and technology was bringing real benefits both to those directly involved in it and to all mankind. In the second half of the seventies American scientists and the leaders of the U.S. space program almost unanimously advocated the further broadening of cooperation with the Soviet Union. In September 1975 NASA Deputy Director G. Low named among the tasks which the United States might begin resolving in the very near future: creating a permanent manned observatory in orbit, launching a large orbital station into space and creating a base on the moon and, in the more distant future, orbital power stations and settlements in space. At the same time he emphasized that the Soviet Union's participation in these projects would substantially improve their chance of success: 'We must pool our efforts. I consider this to be the correct path.'

"More and more representatives of American scientific, industrial and political circles are now beginning to understand that, in breaking off cooperation with the Soviet Union, the United States is closing off a key direction of joint activity in space. On 4 July last year -- the day Reagan proclaimed the presidential directive on space -- S. Matsunaga, senator for Hawaii, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST: 'Our most favorable -- and perhaps last -- opportunity to reach an acceptable agreement with the Soviet Union is, to all appearances, on the verge of being lost even before we are fully aware of it. The talks on disarmament should definitely be continued. However the biggest opportunities are opened up not in conference halls but in the expanses of space.... Thomas Stafford declared that on opening the hatch of the Apollo craft he believed that "we have begun a new era in the history of mankind on earth." We must give the Staffords and Leonovs of this planet one more chance.'

"The Soviet state's first foreign policy act -- Lenin's Decree on Peace -- condemned imperialist war as the 'greatest crime against mankind.' There is no force capable of withstanding the people's desire for peace. Mankind's emissaries must continue flights into space -- flights in the name of peace and the progress of civilization. Friendly handshakes in space between representatives of different countries and peoples must become landmarks in mankind's endless ascent to the stars."

PRAVDA CITES UNEN CRITICISM OF PRC RELATIONS

LD251057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Apr (TASS) -- UNEN, the organ of the MPRP Central Committee, has published an article entitled "Respecting State Sovereignty Is an Integral Attribute of Good-neighborly Relations." The article says in particular:

If one looks at the situation in Asia then surely it is no secret that the reason for the present abnormal state of relations between the PRC and its neighbors is the great-power strategic policy of the Chinese leadership, based on hegemonist ambitions and territorial claims. This policy emerged clearly in the period of the so-called "Cultural Revolution" in China.

From the utterances of some PRC leaders and the statements of its official organs it is becoming perfectly plain that at the Sino-Soviet consultations Beijing is still submitting, as one of the main conditions for the normalization of relations between the PRC and the USSR, a demand for withdrawal of Soviet military units from the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] where they are temporarily stationed at the request of its government, in accordance with a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Who gave the Beijing leadership the right to decide the question of normalization of relations between the two countries by infringing the sovereign rights of a third country? It is a strictly internal affair of the MPR Government, its sovereign right, to invite and station on its territory the troops of a fraternal country, as is their withdrawal. Consequently, the demand from the Chinese side has no foundation in international law. Such a demand can be seen as nothing other than an act of unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of our country, an attempt to resolve questions directly involving the interests of the Mongolian people behind their back.

The Beijing press, UNEN points out, publishes assertions to the effect that the Soviet military units in the MPR pose a threat to the security of China and other countries of the Far East and allegedly serve as a barrier on the path of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

The whole history of mutual relations between the MPR and the USSR, the MPRP Central Committee organ notes, bears witness to the fact that the stationing of Soviet military units on the territory of Mongolia at its request was undertaken not only in the interests of the defense of our country's independence, but also serves the interests of the preservation of peace in the Far East and in Asia. Beijing wants to place the blame on the Soviet Union for the fact that it refuses to discuss at the Soviet-Chinese consultations questions concerning the national interests of third countries, such as the MPR, the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. It should be said that such a stance by the Soviet Union deserves only approval. It could not be otherwise. After all, it is precisely the Soviet Union that has on more than one occasion stated to the Chinese side that questions connected with the independent development of Mongolia should be solved not in Beijing, not in Moscow, but precisely in Ulaanbaatar by the Mongolian people themselves.

It is well known to the world public, including the Chinese people, that a certain contingent of Soviet troops has more then once been stationed in the MPR on the basis of an agreement in order to help its people defend their freedom and independence from foreign invaders, and was each time withdrawn immediately on completion of its international mission.

Everyone knows also that neither the Mongolian nor the Soviet Armed Forces have ever threatened the security of China, and that, on the contrary, in the Chinese people's time of trouble the USSR and the MPR extended to it the hand of fraternal friendship and promoted the defense and liberation of that country from occupation by the imperialist aggressors. Eloquent testimony to this is provided by the many monuments erected in China in honor of the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers who gave their lives fighting for the freedom and happiness of the Chinese people. Such facts can never be expunged from the memory of the people!

It is apparent that some people in Beijing lack the courage to admit, UNEN writes, that the security of the PRC and its socialist system is threatened not by the USSR, not by the MPR and not by the SRV, but by a very real danger from the United States, which is taking speedy measures to strengthen the role of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan in its global strategy in the Far East, and in the western part of the Pacific.

It must also be said that the Chinese side is continuing to ignore the MPR proposal to draft and sign a convention of mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

It is time the Beijing leaders realized that it is precisely because of the threat ensuing from the common strategic interests of the United States and the PRC, and their actions in parallel, that the MPR is quite naturally compelled to reinforce its defense capability, relying on the internationalist aid of its friends, and to deepen in every way the military cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet Armed Forces, the article adds.

China cannot and has no right to demand the withdrawal of Soviet military units from Mongolia. The only competent voice on this question belongs to the MPR Government, UNEN stresses. If the PRC really wants a normalization of relations with the MPR, then it should give up its Great-Han hegemonist policy and sincerely respect the state sovereignty of socialist Mongolia and terminate its crude interference in its internal affairs.

UNEN writes in conclusion: An aspiration has been expressed repeatedly on the part of the MPR to restore relations of genuine good-neighborliness and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the PRC. This is required not only the by the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples but also by our internationalist duty to the peoples of Asia in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism.

REPORTAGE ON PRC-VIETNAM BORDER SITUATION

Tashkent on Clashes

GF241622 Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] According to VNA, the PRC continues to pound Vietnamese border provinces. The destructive shelling of [name indistinct] province in Vietnam has continued. There have been killed and wounded among the people in the province. Large-scale material damage has also been inflicted. A number of rayons of the Ho Chi Minh and [name indistinct] provinces have been PRC artillery targets.

The Vietnamese press have reported that the situation on Vietnam's borders with the PRC is very tense. Hanoi Radio has reported that (?together) with [words indistinct] (?the PRC has stepped up) its military pressure on Vietnam. Meanwhile, countries which are members of [name indistinct] have asserted that it is impossible to justify the PRC's offensive operations against Vietnam.

PRAVDA Reports

PM221754 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "On the Vietnam-China Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Apr -- As VNA reports, the Chinese side is continuing artillery shelling of SRV border territories. The shelling of regions in Cao Bang Province has been particularly dangerous. There are dead and wounded among the civilian population and material damage has been caused. Individual regions in Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces have also been repeatedly subjected to machinegun fire from PRC territory.

Phnom Penh, 22 Apr -- A PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman has made a statement condemning China's latest provocations against the SRV, the Kampuchean news agency SPK reports.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman recalled that China has repeatedly rejected Vietnamese proposals for peace talks and the normalization of relations between the two countries and likewise the proposals of the three Indochina countries. The PRK Government and the entire Kampuchean people reiterate their support for the SRV proposals aimed at ending all actions creating tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and will promote the stabilization of the situation in the Southeast Asia region.

Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr -- Mongolia regards China's unceasing fueling of tension on the borders of the Indochina states as crude interference in their internal affairs, a MONTSAME observer writes.

Jakarta, 22 Apr -- The Indonesian press is commenting with concern on the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The newspaper SUARA KARYA writes that in connection with the current flareup of tension the ASEAN countries "should denounce possible intervention against Vietnam." The newspaper also stresses that the ASEAN states cannot justify the current so-called "repressive" actions by the PRC with respect to Vietnam.

Moscow TV Comments

LD230100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 22 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] According to a report from VNA, the PRC is continuing its artillery shelling of the Vietnamese border territories. The shelling in the Cao Bang Province area was particularly dangerous; peaceful inhabitants have been killed and wounded, and material damage has been caused. A Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman delivered a statement condemning China's latest provocation. The statement recalls that China has repeatedly rejected Vietnamese proposals on peace talks and normalization of relations between the two countries as well as the proposals of the three Indochinese states -- that is, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

HISTORY OF USSR-PRC RELATIONS REVIEWED

OW230011 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Alekseyev Talk: "Lenin and China"]

[Text] Lenin paid tremendous attention to China and reacted to all the important events in the social life of this country.

During the hard years experienced by the Chinese people, when the imperialist countries were dividing up China, Lenin resolutely defended China's sovereignty and roundly denounced the imperialists' policies of looting and plundering. Analyzing the situation in China -- a target of imperialist aggression -- Lenin also saw the other side of the social life of China, manifested by the proletarian movement, especially the processes that took place under the influence of the first Russian Revolution in 1905. Lenin described the revolutionary upsurge that appeared in the eastern countries after the 1905 Russian Revolution as the beginning of the awakening of Asia.

Lenin said in his writing in 1906 that the revolutionary movement in China against the medieval rule had been demonstrated more than clearly in the preceeding few months.

The program of China's revolutionary reform, based on the three principles of the people as declared by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1906, received Lenin's warm sympathy and support. Lenin said in his writing that each line of words in Sun Yat-sen's program was infiltrated with true and militant democratism. He praised the victory of the democratic revolution of the Chinese bourgeoisie in 1911 and 1912. This revolution instituted a new principle and established a bourgeois democratic system. The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party adopted a special resolution at the Prague conference in January 1912 to support this revolution. Lenin's other (?decisions) displayed the agreement of the Russian proletariat with the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Lenin also paid tremendous attention to issues in the East, including China. In August 1919, the People's Committee addressed a note to the Chinese people and the governments in the southern and the northern parts of China, stating that China's only allies and brothers in her struggle for freedom were the Russian workers and peasants, and the Red Army. With Lenin's principles in foreign policy as its guide, the Soviet Government has always persisted in establishing a truly equal and friendly relationship with China. Lenin played a tremendous role in the development of China's revolutionary movement. Lenin's theoretical works on the national and colonial questions and his talk to the Chinese delegates to the Comintern became the foundation for the CPC's revolutionary strategy and tactics. Lenin's works, such as the report at the second all-Russian congress of the Communist Party organizations of the various nationalities in the eastern part, the national and colonial commission's report at the Second Comintern Congress, "Better Fewer, But Better," and many other works, illuminated the Chinese people's road of struggle.

Lenin believed that the national liberation movements of the peoples in colonial lands were closely related to the common struggle of the international proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Lenin pointed out that the closer relationship between the proletarians and the working people in the various nationality areas and countries and their (?joint efforts) to carry out the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the landlords and the bourgeoisie should constitute the main point in the entire policy of the Comintern on the national and colonial questions because only through such (?methods) could victory over capitalism be guaranteed. Without winning this victory, it will be impossible to eliminate national oppression and inequality.

In compliance with Lenin's testament, the Soviet Union gave continuous assistance to the Chinese revolutionaries in their persistent struggle for national and social liberation. The tremendous assistance given by our country to the Chinese revolutionaries in their struggle against both the reactionaries at home and the Japanese imperialists in crushing imperialist Japan, and in winning final victory for the Chinese people's revolution in 1949 is known to everyone. The victory for the Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the PRC in October 1949 created new and highly favorable conditions for the implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy toward China.

The common ideals and aims in the struggle for social reform and development in connection with socialism have integrated the peoples of the Soviet Union and China. The cooperation based on the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance concluded on 14 February 1950 was provided on an unprecedented scale and in a variety unparallelled in the history of our two countries. The Soviet Union has given all possible help to People's China in its construction and developments. The mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and new China in the international arena was also carried out for that purpose.

In the early part of the 1960's, difficulties took place in the relations between our two countries. This was not because of our mistakes, however. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, which are faithful to socialist and internationalist principles, have done everything possible to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. The leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state have expounded our stand that the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China will not only be beneficial to the two countries and their people, but also will become an important factor in consolidating international security, thereby making favorable contributions to strengthening the cause of peace in Asia and the entire world.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee's plenary session in November 1982, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The sincerity of both sides, mutual respect for each other's lawful interstate and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should also be of help in finding the correct solutions in the places where, for various reasons, necessary trust and mutual understanding are still lacking. This also has a bearing on our great neighbor, the PRC.

The Soviet people sincerely hope that the friendship established with the Chinese people by the great Lenin can be restored and consolidated.

SOVIET ANALYST LUKIN INTERVIEWED ON PRC RELATIONS

LD220905 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 21 Apr 83

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Policy" program: Interview with Professor Vladimir Lukin, chief of the Scientific Department of Moscow's U.S. and Canada Institute, by correspondent Milkos Lengyel; Lukin remarks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Relations between the United States and China have deteriorated recently. The cultural exchanges even came to a halt, after the U.S. Government granted asylum to a Chinese women tennis player. In your opinion, what effect could the deterioration of the Sino-U.S. relations have on the talks between representatives of the USSR and China?

[Answer] Naturally, the problem of Taiwan stands in the first place. Reagan, the Reagan administration, pursues a policy which is not only anti-Soviet, but generally anticommunist. On the one hand there is the strategic interest. On the other hand the ideological one. And it is quite difficult to find harmony between the two because one has to maneuver between very tight limits.

[Question] But why would it be in the U.S. interest to set these two factors in opposition?

[Answer] Well, China is in a curious situation, in the U.S. estimation. On the other hand, it is an opponent since it is a socialist country. On the other hand, however, from the strategic point of view, there is quite a different situation.

Reagan is now saying that China is a socialist country; Taiwan is a capitalist country and is our friend. But of course, it is not just this which is at issue. The possibilities of the Chinese economy are seen more realistically in the United States now than formerly, and they ask: What profit can we draw from this? Today, this is seen in a different way to 4 or 5 years ago.

[Question] And what effect could this palpable alienation have on Soviet-Chinese discussions?

[Answer] Well, this is a question which it is very difficult to answer. In the West there is a concept that the deterioration of the Sino-U.S. relations is having a direct effect on relations between the USSR and China. To be frank, for my part I cannot completely agree with this. I think that China is encouraged by many things to improve its relations with the USSR, regardless of the sort of relations it happens to have with the United States.

[Question] And why is China interested in this?

[Answer] Simply because China's national interests point in this direction. China has decided that in the long term it considers the development of economic life and the raising of living standards to be its main objectives. This obviously requires calm conditions along the country's borders. Apart from this, we have to take into consideration the fact that China is a socialist country and when the United States takes such a resolute stand against the socialist states a rapprochement with the other socialist countries is in China's interest. I believe that in the long term it is in China's basic national interest to have good relations with the socialist countries, first and foremost with the USSR.

[Question] For the time being, the situation is that news is coming in from the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier of renewed incidents. I wonder, is there a chance there, too, for an improvement in relations?

[Answer] I would hope so.

[Question] All this is certainly connected with Kampuchean events. We have already mentioned the Soviet-Chinese talks. There the Chinese side also proposed discussion of the Kampuchean issue; this was rejected by the USSR. How do you assess the current situation?

[Answer] Here I have to stress straight away that I am a scientific researcher; thus I cannot give an account of diplomatic discussions. But, as far as my personal opinion is concerned, well, it is well known that the Sino-Soviet talks deal with the two countries' relations. The problems of a third state are not discussed. But I would myself be glad if talks started between Vietnam and China. In point of fact, Vietnam has proposed this several times already.

[Question] China has already once tried to teach Vietnam a lesson through military action. Does the exacerbation of the current situation not threaten a similar occurrence?

[Answer] I think, or to be more precise I hope, not. For the last incident showed that this kind of thing, the attempt to teach a lesson, is totally senseless and altogether incomprehensible. Who benefits if two socialist countries destroy one-another's means of production? For this reason I say again: I hope this kind of action will not happen between China and Vietnam.

[Question] Japan is a capitalist power of decisive importance in the East Asian region. Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, recently visited Tokyo. In connection with this, the Japanese press criticized the USSR.

[Answer] Look, at prsent relations between the USSR and Japan are not favorable. This problem can be divided into two parts: one concerns economic relations and the other political relations. As far as economic relations are concerned, well, these could be better, but at least they do exist. Japan is taking part in the construction of several Soviet projects. As far as political relations are concerned, well, these are developing unfavorably, and this for two reasons. The first is the Japanese claim to certain Soviet territories. The USSR's stand in this connection is that this issue was settled once and for all in international consultations. I for my part believe that a change will occur in this field but because this is how they want to forge political capital for themselves. The other problem is of quite recent origin. It is the question of medium-range missiles. In connection with the American plan to deploy in Western Europe the proposal was raised that the USSR might perhaps disarm part of its missiles of this type deployed in Europe. Well, after that, Japan started to be anxious: What will happen to Far Eastern power relations if the USSR redeploys some of its missiles in this region?

[Question] And is the USSR not changing the power balance by this?

[Answer] These strategic weapons, our medium-range missiles, would not be going into a vacuum, because, for example, there are major American military installations on Japanese territory. Problems are caused especially by the F-16 planes and the missiles that can be fired from aircraft carriers and submarines. These can all deliver nuclear warheads. The Americans and the Japanese claim that there are no such warheads in Japan, but how can we believe this? The international situation now is not such that we can do this easily.

[Question] U.S. military experts, including for instance Henry Kissinger, allege that the USSR considers international power relations to be satisfactory if its own forces accord with the military force of NATO plus China and Japan taken together. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] This is an example of American demagogy. This so-called principle, which they ascribe to the USSR, our basic principle, is very simple. In Europe there are two power blocs: the Warsaw Pact and NATO. These two have to be in balance. The question of what weapons are possessed and by which country is the internal affair of each respective alliance.

[Question] And in Asia?

[Answer] As far as Asia is concerned the situation is more complex. We must take into consideration the fact that the countries along the frontiers of the USSR have a certain military, and within this, nuclear potential. The appraisal of these countries may change. [as heard] But we never assess our situation according to some sort of formal equality but always start out from what is around us. It is a custom of the Americans to present matters as though the USSR is on one side and the United States on the other with everything else being insignificant. This is a falsification of the situation, since on there are countries on America's side with a strong and serious military nuclear potential. General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO's European forces, was asked at a press conference: What would you do if you were in the place of the Soviet military leaders? Would you not be worried about the French and the British missiles? But yes, that would worry me, too, in their place, General Rogers, answered, but that is the problem of the USSR.

[Question] Let us go back to Asia. What long-term ideas does the USSR have for maintaining stability in the most populated continent? And what part does China play in this with its 1 billion inhabitants?

[Answer] I can answer this in the most general sense by saying that in the long term China counts as a friendly socialist country, a friendly socialist country is spite of the fact that there have been sharp contradictions between us and that some of these have still not have been resolved even today. That is our opinion. I understand why you mention the figure of 1 billion. But I believe that the demographic issue does not impel the Chinese leadership to heighten the problems with its neighbors. Quite the contrary. Today's Chinese leadership is striving to resolve the economic problems. Thus, I repeat, the growth of population is not a factor that would impel China to sharpen its relations with its neighbors.

KAZAKH PAPER REPORTS USSR-PRC BORDER TRADE ACCORD

PM202001 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 April -- A protocol on border trade between Heilongjiang Province and corresponding districts in the USSR has been signed in Harbin city. Talks on this issue were held between a delegation of the Dalintorg All-Union Foreign Trade Association and a Heilongjiang Province trade company. The protocol envisages the further development of border trade between the two countries.

MOSCOW MEETING HONORS VETERAN CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY

PM220951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] On the evening of 20 April the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Society for Soviet-Chinese Friendship held a meeting in Moscow to mark the 85th anniversary of Zhang Tai-lei, prominent figure of the revolutionary movement in China, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China and great friend of the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by members of the Central Board and activists of the Society for Soviet-Chinese Friendship, Sinologues, public representatives of the capital and also staffers of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

USSR, DRA CELEBRATE REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Rashidov Leaves for Festivities

LD260703 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- A Soviet party and government delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, today left for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to take part in the festivities on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government.

Afghan Defense Minister Interviewed

LD251208 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul April 25 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov:

The people and army back the revolutionary party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and are fully resolved to give a crushing rebuff to imperialism's subversive actions, Afghanistan's National Defence Minister Abdol Qader has told the TASS correspondent in an interview on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the April Revolution.

Our army became ideologically and organisationally stronger. One out of five servicemen is a member or candidate to membership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Committees of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan are active in the army too. Much work has been done to establish land troops, airforce, anti-air defences and border troops.

The USSR confirmed its friendship with the Afghan people by resposponding to the DRA Government's request and acting on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. In line with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, it extended and is extending all-round support in repulsing outside aggression carried out by international imperialism headed by the United States within the framework of the "undeclared war" against sovereign Afghanistan.

Enemies of the Afghan people, Abdol Qader said, have long since been engaged in subversive activities against Afghanistan. Imperialist and reactionaries circles in the United States and its henchmen in the region back the Afghan counter-revolutionies, sending them into the DRA from the territories of neighbouring countries.

Naturally, under these conditions, the Afghan Army is compelled to retain the state of constant combat readiness. Its units, actively assisted by the local population, fight the bandits, inflicitng heavy losses on them. The Afghan people wrathfully condemn the aggressive actions by the forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States and its toadies represented by internal counter-revolution.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS PHILIPPINES VISIT

Kalin Comments on Visit

PM250710 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "Fruitful Visit" -- date, place not given]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has concluded its visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine National Assembly. Yu Kovalenko, our correspondent in the countries of Southeast Asia, asked I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the Soviet delegation, to share his impressions of the trip. This is what he said:

Our trip to the Philippines was the first visit to that country by a Soviet parliamentary delegation. It was a return visit: A delegation of the Philippine National Assembly visited the USSR at the end of last year. The Soviet delegation was received by President F. Marcos of the Philippines. Meetings and talks were held with Prime Minster C. Virata; Q. Macalintal, speaker of the National Assembly; Foreign Minister C. Romulo; I. Marcos, minister, governor of Greater Manila and honorary president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society; B. Ople, minister of labor and employment and chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society; and Philippine parliamentarians.

The two countries' parliamentarians spoke with concern about the deterioration in the international situation in the world. They noted the urgent need to ease international tension, curb the arms race and prevent nuclear war. The role which parliamentarians of all countries are called upon to play in the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world was especially emphasized.

For our part we once again stated the immutable course of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, which advocates the development of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries.

We noted with satisfaction the fact that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines in 1976 our countries have succeeded in laying a good basis for bilateral ties by dint of joint efforts and have accumulated certain experience of cooperation. Thus, for example, the volume of trade between our countries, which stood at approximately R100 million in 1982, is growing steadily. At the same time there are still considerable reserves in the sphere of bilateral relations, and we should together seek new forms and paths of mutually advantageous cooperation. Great opportunities are being opened up here by the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation concluded between the two countries last summer. The discussion of questions connected with the construction of a cement plant in the Philippines with the Soviet Union's assistance has already begun.

Cultural ties between our countries are developing exceptionally fruitfully. This is evidenced, in particular, by the signing of a new cultural exchange program between the USSR and the Philippines for 1985-91. I wish especially to emphasize the great contribution which the eminent Philippine state and public figure Imelda Marcos is making to the cause of developing cultural ties. We are grateful for the opportunity afforded us to familiarize ourselves with Greater Manila, which was recently twinned with Moscow, and to tour the Philippines. I must say that we were struck by the beauty of this country, which is deservedly called the "pearl of the southern seas," and by the diligence and cheerfulness of its people. We were everywhere received with exceptional cordiality and hospitality and everywhere told of the profound liking and respect which Filipinos feel for our great country and its people.

We have seen for ourselves that Filipinos and Soviet people and the two countries' governments are united by the desire to live in peace and friendship and develop good-neighborly relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual understanding, respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs

Friendly Cooperation Stressed

PM251234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

["On a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to the Philippines" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in the Philippines from 12 through 19 April on an official return visit at the invitation of the Philippines National Assembly.

The delegation was given a warm reception expressing the friendly relations between the Soviet and Philippine peoples.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies called on Philippines President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Imelda R. Marcos, governor of Metro Manila, and Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata. Meetings also took place between the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and Q. Macalintal, speaker of the Philippines National Assembly, Philippine parliamentarians, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Labor and Employment Minister B. Ople, president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, and other officials.

During these meetings and talks there was a discussion of questions of bilateral relations and the prospects of their development and several topical international problems of mutual interest.

During the discussion of the international situation deep concern was voiced at the dangerous aggravation of the world situation and the continuing arms race. The Soviet and Philippine parliamentarians stressed that it is the duty of all states to augment their efforts with a view to consolidating detente, strictly observing the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, renouncing the use of force or the threat of force, and resolving all vexed questions by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The members of the Soviet delegation and the National Assembly delegates expressed themselves in favor of restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, ensuring a new international economic order and ensuring the complete sovereignty of the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania over their natural resources. They also expressed themselves in favor of the speediest initiation of global talks on the most important economic problems in accordance with the UN Charter.

The parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and the Philippines confirmed the important significance of efforts to strengthen peace and stability in Asia and stated their determination to render every assistance in the creation of conditions for turning Asia into a continent of peace, freedom and constructive international cooperation.

In examining the present state of Soviet-Philippine relations and the prospects for their development it was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries is developing in various fields and is of a friendly nature.

The mutual desire was voiced to continue to strengthen these relations of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs enshrined in the 1976 Soviet-Philippine statement and on the basis of accords and agreements reached earlier between the Soviet Union and the Philippines.

The Soviet and Philippine parliamentarians expressed themselves in favor of maintaining regular contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Philippine National Assembly, noting that interparliamentary ties help the growth of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries. They informed each other of certain aspects of the activity of the two countries' parliaments.

The Soviet deputies described the main avenues of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed sincere thanks for the warm and cordial reception given to it and conveyed to O. Macalintal, speaker of the Philippines National Assembly, an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Delegation Returns

PM221533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Return of Delegations"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Philippines 21 April. It was in that country on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly.

Manila Reportage

For Manila reportage on the visit to the Philippines by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by I.P. Kalin and a listing of the delegation members, see the Philippines Section of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT for 20 April.

GLADYSHEV DELEGATION IN SRV FOR INTERPARTY TIES

PM250957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip by Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, was in the SRV from 12 through 20 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and familiarized itself with the experience of party leadership of the work of administrative organs.

The delegation was received by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and had talks at sections of the VCP Central Committee, the party committees of Guang Ninh Province and Ho Chi Minh City and a number of ministries and departments.

SOVIET-POLISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

IZVESTIYA Reviews Friendship

PM212055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Firm Foundation"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- April in Poland is commemorated as a month of popular remembrance. The tradition dates from those days when the world began to learn of Hitlerite fascism's monstrous crimes, including crimes against the Polish people.

At approximately the same time, in April 1945, an event occurred in Moscow which has also been preserved forever in the people's memories -- but for quite different, symbolically different reasons, I would say: It was then that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed between the Soviet Union and Poland. With hindsight it is particularly clear that the two countries' fraternal alliance, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, has fully confirmed its historical law-governed nature.

Veterans' memories, archive documents and newspaper cuttings go back to that spring in 1945 which saw the finalization of the document which laid a firm foundation for relations between the Soviet Land and the new people's Poland. At that time, life was still poised between war and peace, which you can see for yourself by leafing through the yellowed pages of Polish newspapers. Front pages carried reports on continuing fighting in which Soviet and Polish servicemen were routing the enemy side by side, although most materials were recounting that Poland had already returned to a peaceful life.

Warsaw, which had lain in ruins and ashes, came to life. Reports on how volunteers were clearing the city's streets continued from one edition to the next. An announcement was then issued to citizens of Warsaw: Take care in your gardens, many have still not been cleared of mines although sappers -- both Polish and Soviet -- are working flat out. Incidentally, there were very many undetonated instruments of war -- mortar shells and mines -- in the fields at that time.... However, life was keeping the peasants busy and they, according to the newspapers, had begun the first postwar sowing. The pace of peasant life is centuries old. But other news also came from the countryside of how the landowners' estates were being nationalized and how their land had been confiscated and transferred to the peasants. That news presaged the new life in People's Poland.

That life was born amidst labors and cares. There were many shortages. The remnants of reaction were snarling from underground. Such days and events must surely remain forever in the people's memories so as to depict in its pure light the great scale of what has been achieved in almost 40 years and how much the assistance of a reliable friend meant.

The traditions of Soviet-Polish friendship are indestructible, its fruitfulness beyond question. These traditions have withstood the test of time. Still fresh in the mind are the events that occurred when the enemies of People's Poland, operating both within the country and abroad, rushed forward with plans to dismantle socialism. As is well known, they chose the Polish people's achievements in socialist building as the target of their sophisticated demagogic attack. In so doing they did not even balk at doubting the effectiveness and historical law-governed nature of Soviet-Polish cooperation.

Their attempts proved futile. How many times has the truth been confirmed that what is in the people's interests and has been created by them is not suceptible to any "revisions."

The logic of history is such that political adventurists, all those Bujaks, Jurczyks, Gwiazdas and Rulewskis may come and go, emotions may flare up and die down, but the cause of socialism on Polish soil is firm -- reborn Warsaw and other cities, the powerful technical and economic potential, the universal literacy, the peaceful life in the state of fair, sovereign and independent borders and the Polish state's lofty prestige in the international arena remain.

Not so long ago I had occasion to visit the Rzeszow Transport Equipment Plant. This enterprise is one that is usually compared with a city: The workshops there are separated by streets so that you walk around just like in a city. During my conversations with plant leaders, workers and engineers the main theme was, of course, about the aircraft builders' present-day concerns, considerable ones, too. But very often the conversation also turned to work carried out jointly with Soviet colleagues. You had to experience for yourself how warmly those first postwar years were recalled. All you had to to then was to set production in motion -- if there was a lack of experience Soviet experts immediately came to your assistance. Gradually the scale of production-sharing broadened and the demands made on modern aviation equipment grew at the same time. The problems were considerable, my interlocutors said, but we overcame them in conjunction with our Soviet colleagues.

Problems still exist now -- after all, the consequences of the economic crisis are still felt wherever you go. But it is in the expansion of cooperation that the aircraft builders see a new opportunity to improve matters. I recalled this conversation a few days ago when an agreement on technical collaboration in the sphere of the development and production of aircraft equipment in Poland was signed in Warsaw which outlined our cooperation prospects through 1990. This is just one episode, of course, but it is typical. It is common knowledge that reciprocal commodity exchange between the USSR and Poland is growing systematically. Last year it rose by 9 percent. That figure sums up, as it were, the development of our cooperation in various spheres and various directions.

This cooperation is of tremendous significance to Poland, which has faced grave economic difficulties. They were aggravated, as is well known, by various sanctions applied against Poland by the United States and certain U.S. allies. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union, true to its internationalist duty, gave and continues to give the fraternal country necessary assistance.

It would be wrong, however, to reduce everything to unilateral assistance. Socialist Poland, as has already been said, possesses a developed modern economic potential and a powerful detachment of skilled experts. This is why joint efforts enable friends and partners to take from one another that which most efficiently resolves problems at a level matching world standards of scientific and technical progress.

The development of production sharing and specialization in the sphere of manufacturing nuclear power equipment, for instance, provides an example. A number of Polish enterprises are producing apparatus intended for AESES under construction in the CEMA countries, and Soviet enterprises have begun to prepare for the production of some equipment to be supplied to Zarnowiec where the first Polish AES is being built. The construction of a subway in beautiful Warsaw involving the Soviet Union will undoubtedly be a vivid new page in our cooperation.

April in Poland is a month when by tradition people often turn to history. It has left behind quite a few facts, often symbolic ones, which show convincingly that not divisions and hostility, which have sunk into oblivion, but relations of friendship and cooperation meet the Soviet and Polish Peoples' fundamental interests. That truth originated with the manwhose genius transformed socialist theory into real practice. The date of the Soviet-Polish treaty itself makes one think of Ilich, whose 113th anniversary of birth is being widely marked in Poland.

A scientific conference is being held in Krakow to mark the 70th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's visit to southern Poland. An exhibition of Soviet books has opened at the Silesian mine named for the leader of the world proletariat. Young people are holding their traditional rally in Poronin.

Meetings of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society activists and meetings between war and labor veterans and young Poles and Polish Army servicemen are being held in voivodships this April. The exhibition "We Are Soviet People" has opened in Warsaw's Museum of the History of the Polish Revolutionary Movement. Mention was made during the Soviet Journalists' Days in Konin of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and the need to oppose the U.S. administration's aggressive and adventurist course. The traditional "spring showings of Soviet movies" have been staged in many Polish cities. The idea of the indestructibility of our friendship and cooperation is a central theme in Polish press articles connected with the Soviet-Polish treaty's 38th anniversary. And a further not unimportant theme can be heard nowadays: Not all the difficulties have been overcome, quite a lot remains to be done to eliminate the after-effects of the crisis, but the goals can only be reached side by side with the Soviet land in the fraternal family of the socialist community.

The experience of past decades provides indisputable evidence of that.

PRAVDA on Cooperation

PM220921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto report: "Deep Roots"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw [no date given] -- Today the Soviet and Polish peoples mark the 38th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. It has withstood the test of time, has become the symbol of the indestructible alliance and fraternity between our countries and peoples, and reliably serves the interests of peace, progress and socialism.

The all-Polish scientific conference devoted to the 70th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's first public appearance in Krakow; the spring festival of the Soviet cinema; Soviet-Polish technical ties.... There are many such reports in the Polish newspapers and in radio and television broadcasts. The panorama of Soviet-Polish cooperation is wide, rich and interesting. It covers many spheres of our peoples' lives.

The war still raged and not all of Poland's soil was purged of the fascist aggressors when special trains began to arrive in the liberated regions from the Soviet Union, bringing flour, sugar and medical supplies. Parting with what they themselves needed during those difficult days, Soviet people gave help to their friends. Our soldiers restored railroads, bridges, power stations and the most important municipal facilities.

Our friendship was tempered on the battlefields and it deepened and strengthened during the days of labor after the war. "Polish-Soviet friendship," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently, "has withstood the test of time. The overthrow of the czar and the victory of the October Revolution created the necessary conditions for Poland to acquire independence. During the years of World War II the Red Army's victory saved our people from biological destruction. That is the truth, and it must always be stated loudly."

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed for the first time on 21 April 1945 and extended in 1965, became the basis on which the fraternal relations between the Soviet and Polish peoples developed, strengthened and deepened.

Many figures could be cited to testify to the tremendous assistance which the Soviet Union gave to war-ravaged Poland. I will cite just one. Since 1948, more than 150 major industrial projects have been built in Poland with our country's assistance, and technical assistance has been given in the construction and restoration of dozens more.

Friendship, cooperation.... In difficult times the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries came to Poland's assistance. And how could it be otherwise! Support for each other has become the law for the peoples in the socialist family. This springs from the very nature of the relations which have grown up between them, which are based on common goals, equal cooperation, comradely mutual assistance and respect for each country's interests and peculiarities.

Socialist Poland has a comparatively mighty production potential and highly skilled cadres. It engages in wide trade exchange with the fraternal countries. Poland supplies its traditional exports to the Soviet market. This means mainly machines and equipment: freight cars, construction and road building machinery, ships, machine tools, production lines, electrical equipment, subassemblies and components for the Soviet motor vehicle industry. Raw materials continue to occupy an important place in Polish deliveries -- coal, coke, sulfur, and also sulfuric acid, rolled metals, copper and other goods....

Poland and the USSR are jointly resolving many complex scientific and technical problems. Together with the other CEMA countries, Poland participates in such major construction projects on the USSR's territory as the Soyuz main gas pipeline, the Ust-Ilimsk Pulp Plant, the Kiyembayev Asbestos Combine and enterprises for ore enrichment and the production of ferroalloys.

Soviet-Polish cooperation provides vivid confirmation of the fruitfulness of the fraternal friendship with links our parties, states and peoples.

"Today, after the difficult years, after attempts to divide Poland from the USSR and the entire socialist community," TRYBUNA LUDU Notes, "our countries and peoples are linked by bonds of friendship which nobody will ever be able to break."

Warsaw Meetings Mark Jubilee

PM251020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Apr -- A ceremonial session marking the 38th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Poland has been held in Warsaw. Taking part were representatives of the PZPR leadership and the Polish Government and a delegation from the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society headed by Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the society's central board.

Z. Komender, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who delivered the report, stressed that Poland's liberation from the fascist occupation was the result of the Soviet Union's historic victory over Hitler's Germany.

People's Poland, he noted, now borders on fraternal socialist states with which it linked by state interests, ideological ties and close cooperation in all spheres of life.

The community of socialist states and above all the USSR has an economic potential and military might which allow it to thwart the plans of those circles in the West which cannot come to terms with the existence of a strong and independent socialist community.

The Polish people wholly support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy for they know the cost of war from their own experience. Poland will continue to struggle persistently for peace and the security of its borders side by side with its Warsaw Pact allies.

A reception was held at the USSR Embassy in Warsaw. It was attended by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish party and state leaders.

Polish Envoy Gives Reception

PM221423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek gave a reception 21 April on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

The reception was attended by leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR KOCIOLEK

LD222231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] On 22 April CPSU Central Committee Secretary Rusakov received the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, Kociolek, at the latter's request. A conversation was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES 'SHOULD, MUST BE COUNTED'

PM252028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Petrov article: "The 'War of Nerves' and French Missiles"]

[Text] Yu. V. Andropov's answers to the magazine DER SPIEGEL [FRG] expound authoritatively and cogently the Soviet Union's stance on the most topical problems of disarmament. They also discuss Britain's and France's nuclear facilities. A kind of "war of nerves" against our country has been waged for a long time now in the West over this issue. In any case, that is what THE LONDON TIMES asserted, having in mind here what is termed "the second element of the general picture," that is, nuclear-tipped British and French missiles. The Soviet proposal that all nuclear systems of the relevant class which exist in Europe, including British and French missiles, be counted during negotiations was not to everyone's liking, to put it mildly. Paris has begun talking once again about some special, purely national, nature of the French nuclear forces.

"France," the Paris newspaper, LE MATIN wrote, "has no intention whatsoever of deviating from the political and military role of its deterrent forces as the basic factor of its autonomous foreign policy. Moreover, it intends to transform this role into the key element of its strategy." Insofar as no weighty arguments of any kind are adduced in favor of these assertions, it is necessary to take a deeper look into this problem. This is all the more important because the relevant Soviet proposals still stand and must be examined at negotiations.

The French concept of "independent deterrent nuclear forces" did not come into being today, nor even yesterday. The present government merely adapted it to the new circumstances. To put it in a nutshell, this concept in its present form looks as follows:

The inclusion of French nuclear weapons systems in the total tally, official French spokesmen declare, is absolutely unjustified. These forces, they say, are intended solely for the defense of [France's] own territory and are national strategic means of deterrence. They are not intended, these spokesmen assure us, even for deterring an attack against other NATO member countries. We do not want our nuclear facilities to be integrated into NATO and we are not even a party to the Soviet-American negotiations. "The chief distinctive feature of our deterrent," French Defense Minister C. Hernu declared in an interview with the weekly LE FIGARO magazine, "is the uncertainty which it creates. Abandoning this uncertainty would mean taking an exceptionally important decision...."

Thus, hints are made that the French missiles, they say, with their nuclear warheads, would fly not just in the direction of the USSR and its allies but also -- and why not -- in some other direction. Uncertainty is uncertainty.

Let us assume that there are some kind of arguments to support these statements. But in that case how should one assess the stance of the present French Government vis-a-vis NATO in which, alas, such assumptions are virtually ruled out. On the contrary, the president and other representatives of France's military-political leadership have recently made repeated statements about France's unconditional adherence to this alliance. As far as the military alliance is concerned, French spokesman at the most diverse levels declare, we are fulfilling our duty and this is obvious to everyone. France is, of course, an independent ally but at the same time it is a loyal one.

Moreover, just recently people, including in France, have been talking and thinking, increasingly frequently about a certain change to the officially proclaimed doctrine of "nuclear deterrence" and about bringing it more closely into line with the NATO concept of "flexible response." Is this not what C. Hernu had in mind when he declared, addressing the national assembly, that "the defense of borders requires the availability of powerful forces the basis of which must be modernized tank formations deployed on both sides of the Rhine." He also pronounced himself in favor of the creation of air-mobile formations and formations of antitank helicopter forces. And is there all that much a difference between the socialist defense minister and the opposition deputy Jean-Marie Dailet who came out bluntly in favour of the need to declare the territory of the FRG an "integral part of the French security zone," implying the creation of some kind of "bastion of European security" on the basis of the conventional armed forces of the Bundeswehr and the French nuclear forces.

Were you to suggest that the French generals and politicians should declare that French missiles located on the plateau D'Albion are targetted, shall we say, against Bonn, Cologne, London, or Genoa. They would deem this to be simply indecent. But they consider it perfectly decent for the French press to discourse about the aforementioned missiles being capable of hitting Kiev or Minsk which is precisely those targets which, to judge by all accounts, have been programmed into the electronic circuits of the French missiles ["frantsuzhenki," literally "Frenchwomen"] no one refutes such assertions. These words are not the fruit of idle meditation. Somehow sight is lost of the fact that the French missiles deployed in the southeast of France, given their angle, are unnecessary for neighboring countries, In terms of their range they are definitely intended for something else.

The aforementioned circumstances of course, do not go unremarked, and that includes among politicians and journalists of the Western countries themselves. However much you may call missiles "national" this repetition does not produce any further arguments. And voices which deem the Soviet viewpoint to be reasonable, well-founded and requiring a businesslike approach are not all that rare. The Belgian newspaper LE CITE sensibly noted in connection with the speeches by the U.S. President, that the new U.S. option will be difficult to defend insofar as it bypasses in total silence the nuclear forces of France and Britain. This paper was echoed by the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. Commenting on the new U.S. proposals even before Moscow had expressed its official attitude to them, the paper wrote: "The Soviet Union will evidently not accept this proposal because it not only envisages the deployment of new missiles, but does not take into account the missile systems that France and Great Britain have at their disposal."

The French nuclear forces do not stand still. They are being modernized and improved and, moreover in a definite direction. Out of the total military budget for 1983 amounting to more than Fr158 billion, more than 19 percent is being assigned to the modernization and development of nuclear forces. This money, it is pointed out, will go mainly on developing and building M-4 nuclear missiles with multiple warheads with which it is planned to equip French nuclear submarines. New air-to-ground nuclear missiles are being developed for the Mirage-200 aircraft with an assumed range of up to 850 km. New ground-launched tactical missiles will have a range of up to 350 km. And this means that the French Armed Forces will acquire the potential to use them from their territory for firing at so-called "forward lines" without causing damage to FRG territory, as the Western press observed.

Finally, one cannot lose sight of the general assessments and statements which are being made in connection with the military-political situation in Europe. the French leaders have repeatedly asserted (or have supported the assertions of others) that a disruption of the balance of forces in Europe is allegedly occurring in favor of the Warsaw Pact states.

They are reluctant to bring into the reckoning any real facts or real figures for such a correlation. With a doggedness worthy of a better application, they have repeatedly come out in support of the dangerous plans for deploying the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

the main thing at the present time is to operate in the direction of removing the threat of war and ensuring the security of all countries in Europe and throughout the world. The solution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe plays a paramount role here. This task can be resolved only on the basis of equality and identical security and this means on the basis of counting all armed forces and armaments existing in Europe on the NATO side and on the Warsaw Pact side. There are no grounds for not including the relevant British and French facilities in the tally of missiles with nuclear warheads. Moreover, moving to meet these countries half-way, the Soviet Union is not proposing that the French or British systems should necessarily be reduced. Let as many of them remain as exist now. There is no necessity for France and Britain to be brought into the negotiations which are already being conducted on these questions. But these forces should and must be counted when summing up total balances. No one has yet cited any convincing arguments against this. On the contrary, the facts and commentaries set out above merely confirm the wisdom and necessity for precisely such an approach to the matter.

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS HELD 26 APRIL

Moscow TV Preview

LD222339 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 22 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Early parliamentary elections are being held in Portugal on 25 April. Let us first of all recall that President Eanes dissolved Parliament as far back as January. This was the result of a sharp exacerbation in the political and economic situation in the country. The whole of the 3 years during which the rightwing coalition, called the Democratic Alliance, was in power was a period of attacks on the gains of the Portuguese revolution. The country's Constitution was revised, the revolutionary council was disbanded, the rights of the president of the republic were curtailed, and the gains of the working people were cut. There was also an offensive against the nationalization of enterprises and against the implementation of agrarian reform.

One result of this is the fact that Portugal, where almost one-third of the population works in agriculture, manages to feed itself only by importing two-thirds of its agricultural produce.

the annual price rises cannot fail to take their toll on the family budget. Last year inflation was 22 percent while the country's foreign debt passed the $12 billion mark. It more than doubled during the last 3 years -- from 1979 to 1982.

I must also draw your attention to the fact that in the sphere of foreign policy the government has been sticking to a clear orientation towards Washington. And the American Administration is currently showing open interest in the results of the Portuguese elections. This is connected with the drawing of the country into the United States' military preparations, with the use of the air base in the Azores and with the stationing of American contingents on the Portuguese mainland.

It is no coincidence that many observers are now recalling the visit to Washington at the end of February by the leader of the Socialists, Mario Soares, who was received across the Atlantic as the future Portuguese prime minister. He had meetings with Reagan, Bush, Shultz, and Weinberger. Yes, Soares enjoys the support of the American Administration. If it is successful in the elections, the Socialist Party is ready to reach an accord with the Social Democrats, a party which, as one knows, was part of the former rightwing government alliance.

As for the Democratic Alliance itself, it is not standing for the elections as a single coalition; its constituent parties are standing separately.

The Communists, who are the most consistent and active in the battle for the preservation of the gains of the revolution and the continuation of democratic reforms, have formed a united electoral coalition with leftwing forces -- the United People's Alliance.

Whether revolutionary gains in Portugal are to develop further or whether reactionary policies will gain the upper hand hinges to a large extent on the elections.

Elections of 'Great Significance'

LD232043 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- It is highly symbolic that the next elections have been scheduled to be held precisely on April 25, the Liberty Day, IZVESTIYA points out. Nine years ago, the newspaper says, that spring day marked the start of a social renovation of Portugal. "And today the citizens of the country again have an opportunity to influence Portugal's future development. The results of the forthcoming voting will determine in a large measure the choice of policy, how it accords with the process, which was started on April 25, 1974."

The revolutionary process in Portugal, IZVESTIYA says, was not a simple one. The complexity and in a large measure the controversial political situation in the country, open economic, financial, and political pressure from the Western states; open blackmail from the international monopolies; subversive activities by the U.S. secret service; and military pressure from the North Atlantic bloc have resulted in a gradual halting of the process of democratic change in Portugal. "The government formed from among representatives of three conservative parties -- the Social Democratic Party (PSD), the Popular Monarchic Party (PPM), and the Social Democratic Centre (CDS) launched an all-out offensive against the gains of the democratic revolution of carnations".

The article points out that the economic and social policy of the Portuguese conservatives, has, as a matter of fact, brought that country to the verge of bankruptcy. The position of the Portuguese working people has sharply deteriorated. According to the figures issued by trade unions, last year alone, the real per capita pay dropped in Portugal by 3.7 percent, while the prices grew 21 percent over the year. The number of the unemployed is on an increase.

Great significance is attached here to the forthcoming elections, IZVESTIYA stresses. This is explained chiefly by the fact that their results may determine in a considerable measure "the directions in which a quest will be carried out for ending the most acute crisis, in whose grip Portugal has been in recent years." Fifteen political parties and groupings have officially joined in the election campaign.

The Portuguese Communists are again, like it was at the preceding elections, appearing within the framework of the election bloc Alliance for the Unity of the People, which also includes the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the Independent Democrats. The election program of the union explicitly outlines ways for ending in Portugal the deep-going socio-economic and political crisis, into which it has been led by the "Democratic Alliance."

Unofficial Results

LD260444 Moscow TASS in English 0432 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Lisbon April 26 TASS -- The early parliamentary elections in Portugal have ended with a victory of democratic forces. Although the final results of the polling are not yet known, it is already clear that the rightwing parties have lost the majority in the Assembly of the Republic, which they have had since 1979.

According to preliminary data, the Socialist Party has gained 92 seats; the electoral bloc the Alliance for the Unity of the People, of which the Communist Party is the main force, gained 41 seats; the Social Democratic Party -- 64 seats; and the Social Democratic Centre -- 25 seats; the fate of the remaining 28 seats in the Assembly of the Republic has not yet been determined.

FINLAND'S SSDP TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LD252322 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 25 TASS -- The President of Finland Mauno Koivisto today asked the chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SSDP] of Finland Kalevi Sorsa to form a new government of the country from among representatives of our parties -- the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Party, the Agricultural Party of Finland, and the Swedish People's Party.

A press conference here was told this by Kalevi Sorsa who said that he had accepted the president's offer.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON FINNISH CP INFIGHTING

PM220852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "At the Finnish Communist Party District Conferences"]

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Apr -- Recently the attention of broad circles of the Finnish public has been drawn to the report and election conferences of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP) district organizations. Political observers here point out that these conferences, just like the upcoming 22 April extraordinary SKP Central Committee plenum, are concerned essentially with the struggle between two lines in the SKP. One of these is the line toward strengthening the party's positions in the country's sociopolitical life by consolidating the unity of its ranks on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis. The other is the line toward expelling from the SKP the supporters of this approach to party affairs, which would lead in practice to a split in the party and the gradual loss of its present character.

The aspirations of the representatives of the second line appeared most clearly at last Saturday's conference of the Lapland SKP district party organization.

As the press here reports, the leadership of the Lapland SKP district committee, bringing internal feuds to the point of hysteria, managed to carry through a decision on expelling from the district organization 3 local party organizations whose activity involves up to 1,000 party members.

All this, as is obvious from press materials, was done on the pretext of the "struggle to observe democratic centralism, prescribed norms, and adopted decisions," though, according even to rightwing bourgeois newspapers, which are obviously sympathetic to all who in one way or other weaken the Communist Party, the actions of the Lapland district conference constitute an act of "open insubordination" toward the SKP Central Committee. But, if we look at the real heart of the matter, "repressions" have been applied to those organizations which at the recent parliamentary elections did most of the work to ensure the eleciton as deputy -- and indeed by a number of votes unprecedented in Lapland -- of a Communist who consistently supported the general party line and its congress' decisions. However, it was precisely he who, in violation of the will of the voters, the election law, the party rules, and the decisions of higher party organs, was at first arbitrarily rejected from the lists of candidates by the leaders of the Lapland district committee.

Virtually the entire local press notes that the decisions at the Lapland party conference were taken in the presence of SKP General Secretary A. Aalto, who, it is stressed, essentially supported these decisions. In this connection the newspaper UUSI SUOMI publishes the pronouncements of SKP Central Committee member, L. Lehto, who warns that if the SKP Central Committee supports the "Lapland model" for resolving intraparty problems, this would be the start of a SKP split.

It is characteristic that the SKP district organization conferences in Turky, South Karelia, Joensuu, and Kuopio adopted resolutions which described actions posing a direct threat to SKP unity as a crime against the whole party. Those who spoke at the Satakunta SKP district organization conference (Pori and Rauma city region), all of whose decisions were adopted unanimously, pointed out that events in Lapland cannot serve as a model for ensuring SKP unity. The conference persistently stressed the need to ensure party unity not by administrative methods but by making the activity of all party organs and organizations fully accord with the party's general line and its congress' decisions.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS GREEK PREMIER

LD251654 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent the President of the Hellenic Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis a telegramme conveying to the friendly people of Greece sincere congratulations on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the Day of Independence.

In his cable of reply, Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed his sincere thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrammes express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Greece will invariably develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and of strengthening peace and international security.

COMMENT ON SHULTZ VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

TASS Preview

LD251247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0936 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has left for the Near East. He will be visiting Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and possibly Syria and other countries.

The main purpose of the trip, which is being undertaken on the President's direct instructions, amounts to an attempt to rescue the so-called Reagan plan for a Near East settlement, which serves as an extension of the anti-Arab Camp David deal and which is on the verge of collapsing. Even official U.S. circles admit that the threat of a breakdown looms over this initiative, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes.

On the eve of his departure G. Shultz asserted in an interview for THE WASHINGTON POST that the U.S. Near East "initiative" is "not dead" and that its implementation "must continue." By all accounts, however, even he does not have particular hopes for the success of his mission. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES the question of this first visit to the Near East by the present U.S. secretary of state was discussed for several weeks in the administration, and Shultz looked "with disapproval" on this idea, not being confident that such a mission is capable of yielding "useful results."

Therefore, observers believe that Reagan's decision to send Shultz to the Middle East, from where, for that matter, another high-ranking American delegation led by U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleberger has just returned, is evidence of the administration's intention to drag through its "peace" plan at any cost, although it is absolutely obvious that it cannot serve as a basis for a genuine Middle East settlement.

The point is that the U.S. "initiative," however much it may be publicized, is essentially only a camouflage for Washington's unreserved support for the aggressive expansionist policy pursued by Tel Aviv. At a time when the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is continuing, when Israel is building more new settlements on the occupied Arab lands, the United States has adopted a decision to supply Tel Aviv with parts for new Israeli fighter aircraft. Washington incessantly reiterates its commitment to ensure Israel's "security," although it is precisely the latter that creates not a mythical but a real threat to the security of its Arab neighbors. Together with Israel the United States refuses to recognize the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right of their sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, to participate in the talks on the Middle East settlement. One of Shultz' aims, the American NBC television company pointed out, is the isolation of the PLO, a weakening of its role in order to deprive it of any participation in the process of establishing peace in the region. Proceeding from its own strategic interests, the United States is extending its military presence in the region, which is conducive only to a further deterioration in the situation.

This is the backdrop against which Shultz' tour will be held. As the newspaper the Baltimore SUN points out, the tour is being made at a time when U.S. prestige in the region is very low.

Aims of Visit

LD252318 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Apr 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has arrived in Egypt, the first stop in his tour of a number of Middle East countries. The U.S. President has entrusted his envoy with two main missions: to discuss the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, keeping in mind that Washington does not include the U.S. Marines in this. Shultz will justify the idea of a joint U.S.-Lebanese supervision of southern Lebanon, a matter that has been rejected by the Lebanese Government.

The second mission is to revive the Reagan plan. Here Washington intends once again to pursue arm twisting tactics and wants the secretary of state to try to assist the moderates in the PLO to overcome those it calls extremist elements in order to force the vanguard of the Palestinian struggle to make concessions in the interest of the United States and Israel. The PLO has categorically rejected such attempts.

Shultz will try to win support from Jordan and other Arab countries for the Reagan plan, which as is known ignores the essence of settlement in the Middle East -- the achievement of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the setting up of a Palestinian state, and it does not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of all Palestinians.

The main theme of Arab press comment on the tour is that Washington's hope, which is pinned on Arab docility, will not materialize. This is so because the Arabs see clearly that the policy of the Reagan administration, which stands by the Zionist aggressor and at the same time works for the implementation of its plans to impose its domination of the Arab world, is completely hostile to them. The Algerian REVOLUTION AFRICAINE weekly pointed out that the reason for Washington's moves in the Middle East today is not due to its endeavor to achieve peace in the region; rather it wants to exploit the Reagan plan to achieve certain political ends that the Israeli militarists were not able to achieve by force: the capitalution of the Palestinian people. This view is shared by the Gulf, Syrian and Lebanese press.

ISRAEL CONTINUES BUILDUP FOR SYRIAN 'AGGRESSION'

LD242344 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beirut April 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Bogatyrev reports:

The ruling circles of Israel are speeding up preparation for unleashing a new aggression in the Middle East, aggression which Tel Aviv, full supported by the USA, is planning to spearhead against Syria. Israel is forming striking groupings at an accelerated pace in the Al-Biqa' Valley where the frontline between the Israeli invaders and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon runs. Mechanized and armoured units, long-range artillery, rocket launchers and mortar batteries are being moved to the forward positions, new lines of communication are being built, and a network of military airfields and helicopter pads is being created. An airfield built in the area of Ad-Damur operates at full capacity. Every day wide-bodied transportation planes with combat hardware, equipment and ammunition land at the airfield.

Last night artillery of the aggressors from the positions in the area of Kamid Al Lawz shelled Syrian units. The activity of Israeli aviation which reconnoiters the combat positions of Syrian troops has sharply increased in recent days.

An atmosphere of the cruellest terror and violence is reigning in south Lebanese areas which are occupied by Israeli troops and where indiscriminate searches and mopping-up of streets, residential blocks and gardens are made every day. Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and other towns and villages are full of occupation troops. In blocks adjacent to roads by which military transportation is carried out, the invaders pull down tens of dwelling houses, driving away the house owners. Yesterday several tens of people were captured and imprisoned in Bra'shit, Tyre, Sidon and other inhabited localities of southern Lebanon.

The "Lebanese Patriotic Resistance Front" has issued a statement stressing that its combat detachments and groups, in reply to Tel Aviv's repressions and punitive actions with regard to Lebanese civilian population, will retaliate by new strikes at the aggressors military facilities and will mercilessly destroy manpower and equipment of the enemy.

SOVIET DELEGATION IN MOROCCO FOR PARTY CONGRESS

PM251036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Morocco's Guests"]

[Text] Rabat, 23 Apr -- The delegation of the Soviet public headed by N.N. Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, which is in Morocco to take part in the fourth congress of the National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP) party, was received by Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS).

The guests spoke of the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and the new initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at strengthening international peace, curbing the arms race, and continuing the detente process.

The delegation of the Soviet public was also received by Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary general of the UNFP.

CONGRESS VISIT TO HONDURAS FACES 'IMPOSSIBLE' TASK

LD260927 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow 25 Apr (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: On the initiative of the CIA a group of five congressmen has been sent to Tegucigalpa with the task, according to the American CBS radio and television company, of proving to the world public that the CIA's activity against Nicaragua is not aimed at the overthrow of that state's lawful government.

The task facing the aforementioned group, let us be frank, is impossible. Far too many facts already witness to the fact that the CIA is playing one of the main roles in an undeclared war unleashed by the United States against the sovereign Central American state. This is one of the very latest: This week in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress there will be a special session on the allocation of $20 million in 1984 as a supplement to the $19 million already allocated, so that the CIA will be able to continue its "operations" against the Government of Nicaragua.

It is widely known that militarized formations of Somozas are being armed and trained under the leadership of American instructors at CIA expense in dozens of training camps in Florida, the Panama Canal zone and Honduras. Under the leadership of "specialists" from Langley, these bands are being deployed from Honduras into Nicaragua where they savagely deal with the local population.

At the same time the CIA is following the official Washington line in provoking an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, trying to make it as broad a conflict as possible. American spy planes shadow the movements of the Sandinista Armed Forces about which the corresponding Honduras services are informed.

A few days ago another American radio and television company, ABC, referring to a Pentagon source said that 100 CIA agents are engaged in Honduras in the training and direction of forces who are acting against the Nicaraguan Government. Representatives of other nationalities operate with the American CIA agents, being remunerated for this by the U.S. spy department.

In a word, the CIA is taking an ever more active part in the expanding aggression against the Sandinista regime. Washington's action is "tantamount to intervention," Democractic Senator Paul Tsongas said. In the light of these facts the "assault" by the Washington politicians who landed in Tegucigalpa is the latest attempt by the Reagan administration to draw the attention of public opinion away from the dirty deeds by the CIA regarding Nicaragua. It could be said from the start that this is a bankrupt attempt.

NICARAGUAN UN STATEMENT ON LIBYAN PLANES CITED

LD231854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 23 Apr (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is feverishly seeking fresh pretexts which it can use to neutralize the growing opposition within the United States itself to its interventionist policy in Central America. To this end, Washington currently is attempting to exploit the incident involving the Libyan planes stopped by the Brazilian authorities, acting under CIA pressure, during a transit flight a few days ago. The planes were carrying arms for Nicaragua, says a statement issued here by Nicaragua's permanent representative at the UN. The government of the republic, says the statement, has appealed to various states for help in the form of food and medical supplies, military stores and so on.

The request stemmed from the need to defend Nicaraguan sovereignty in the face of the escalation of military aggression by gangs of Somoza men put together with CIA cash and actively supported by the Honduran Army.

Military assistance from Libya, the statement says, was a gesture of solidarity with a people facing aggression whose government the present U.S. Administration is attempting to topple. To this end, Washington has mounted a war -- both direct and indirect, overt and covert -- in violation of the norms both of international law and U.S. laws themselves.

The statement categorically rejects the Reagan administration's attempts to state that the arms supplies were intended for Salvadorean insurgents. According to U.S. press reports, President Reagan intends to resort to such fantasies in his forthcoming speech at a joint session of Congress on 27 April. Nicaragua believes that such a approach does not contribute to creating a suitable climate for peacefully settling the conflict in Central America. On the contrary, it will signify an increased danger of even greater interference on the part of the administration in the affairs of the region with the direct involvement of U.S. troops, the statement stresses.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON U.S. AGGRESSION IN REGION

LD260707 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Managua April 26 TASS -- The United States is broadening aggression against Nicaragua, seeking to draw into it other Central American countries and spread the armed conflict to the whole region. This has been stated at a press conference here by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Steering Council of the Government of the Republic Daniel Ortega. He pointed to the dangerous aggravation of tension in Central America, the consequence of escalation of hostile designs of the Reagan administration against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Nicaragua, said Daniel Ortega, has at its disposal the proof that the territory of Costa Rica is used behind the back of the government of that country for preparation of a new front of armed aggression against the Nicaraguan people. According to available data, from 500 to 700 counter-revolutionaries intend to attack Nicaragua in the southern frontier. It is also known about the CIA's plans to instigate about 3,500 Somoza thugs, amassed on the Honduras territory, for a new invasion of Nicaragua.

In the past few weeks the United States established a veritable air bridge between its bases in the Panama Canal Zone and Honduras to deliver American arms and military equipment to the Honduras territory.

Daniel Ortega reaffirmed the determination of the Nicaraguan people to defend, arms in hand, the motherland the revolution from imperialist aggression.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

Met by Komplektov

LD241851 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 24 Arp 83

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Jose Zambrano, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Viktor Komplektov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Gromyko Receives Zambrano

LD251827 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Talks took place today in the Kremlin between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Jose Zambrano, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela. He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

A series of topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations were discussed at the talks, which were held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. It was stated that the Soviet Union and Venezuela have close or identical positions on the main questions concerning the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security.

The sides expressed serious concern in connection with the continuing complication of the world situation and stressed the necessity for the efforts of all states to be stepped up with the aim of preventing nuclear war, strengthening world peace and ending the arms race. Andrey Gromyko gave detailed information on the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward in well-known speeches by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on a wide range of questions of limitation and reduction of weapons, first and foremost nuclear weapons, and on the USSR's proposals aimed at the elimination of hotbeds of international tension. The Soviet side also stressed the importance of implementing the proposals which are contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states.

Considerable attention was given during the talks to questions of eliminating existing hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world, including in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, on the basis of guaranteeing the rights of peoples of that region to free and independent development.

The sides noted with satisfaction the stable nature of relations between the Soviet Union and Venezuela and spoke in favor of further development of these relations in various fields.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Jose Zambrano, at which the foreign ministers of the USSR and Venezuela exchanged speeches. The speeches of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Jose Zambrano will be published in the press.

IMASHEV DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VENEZUELAN VISIT

Met President Campins

PM211444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Going Home"]

[Text] Caracas, 18 Apr -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman S.N. Imashev has ended its official visit to Venezuela. The Soviet parliamentarians had meetings with President L. Herrera Campins, other officials and with the leaders of the National Congress and acquainted themselves with various aspects of the Venezuelan people's life. The delegation has left for home.

Returns to Moscow

PM221534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Return of Delegations"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been in Venezuela on an official visit at the invitation of the parliament of that country, has returned to Moscow from Caracas.

HAVANA MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SEMINAR CITED

LD221053 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Havana April 22 TASS -- A report prepared by the Latin American-Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (LAAAPSO) caused a broad response among the envoys of more than 20 countries who took part in the international seminar "The Role of the Military-Industrial Complex in Preparations for Nuclear War to the Detriment of Peace, Sovereignty and Development of Nations" held in Havana on April 16-19.

The report "Third World Countries and Imperialist Preparations for Nuclear War" says that after the Second World War there were 150 armed conflicts and wars in the world. Of these the report singles out the imperialist aggression against Vietnam which was later spread to Laos and Kampuchea. That was one of the most atrocious wars against the civilian population used by imperialism to test new means of mass annihilation. The war ended in an ignominious defeat of the aggressor and provided an impetus to liberation movements.

The LAAPSO report also makes note of the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon last year and the extermination of Palestinians. More than 10 million people fell victim to these wars and the repressions perpetrated by the dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and a number of other countries.

However, the source of the most serious concern, the report emphasises, is the dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race carried out by President Reagan. The Reagan administration is a direct exponent of the interests of the military-industrial complex which is going to receive up to 50 percent of the U.S. budget. As to its allies, Washington plans to turn them into hostages of U.S. nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

As Fidel Castro said at the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, in such a situation not a single country could stay away from the struggle of forces of peace and war.

However, it is possible to prevent war, the LAAAPSO report says. Expressing the interests of the Soviet people who had suffered the greatest losses in the Second World War and the interests of other nations, the Soviet Union comes up with concrete measures to remove the threat of a universal catastrophe. The governments of many countries support the Soviet initiatives.

At the same time the U.S. Administration, turning a deaf ear to the calls for peace, continues to distort the meaning of Soviet initiatives.

The Latin American-Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization urged all democratic and progressive forces of the world to pool their efforts in the struggle for stronger peace.

ROY MEDVEDEV DISCUSSES KREMLIN 'REJUVENATION'

PM221542 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Apr 83 p 21

[Roy Medvedev article: "Moscow's New Leaders, Between Gerontocracy and Pragmatism"]

[Text] Kosygin's death at 76 and Gorbachev's entry into the Politburo at the age of 49 in 1980 were the first sign that the USSR was preparing to deal with not only a renewal of its leaders but the replacement of an entire generation. This process, which was to develop in two stages, accelerated considerably in 1982. Suslov's death in January, Kirilenko's retirement in the fall and, to cap it all, Brezhnev's death marked the disappearance of three protagonists of the leadership formed after Khrushchev's dismissal in 1964. The "changing of the guard" at the Kremlin has not only begun: It has entered its decisive phase.

Age, an Essential Element

The alternation of political generations is important in the West too. Less so, however, than the alternation of parties. It is the passage of power from the center to the left in France, Greece, Sweden, or Spain; from the Laborites to the Conservatives in Britain; or from the Social Democrats to the Christian Democrats in Germany; that determines the political climate and changes. A 43-year-old Kennedy can take the place of a 70-year-old Eisenhower, and another septuagenarian, Reagan, can succeed Carter, 56. In the USSR, on the other hand, there is a single-party system, with no internal political currents. Moreover, there is no time limit on the post of CPSU leader. This is why in the Soviet Union the change of generations assumes the utmost importance. It is not only the age of the leadership group that is important but also the age of its leaders. With the centralization and authoritarian character that the government assumes in the USSR, in fact the personality of the party leader considerably influences each and every aspect of Soviet life and society.

In our country political generations change every 15-20 years, though in some cases a difference of 5-10 years can prove very important: For instance, those born in the period 1921 through 1926 had an entirely different fate from those born between 1927 and 1932, because the former were called to arms at the harshest moments of the terrible war against the Nazis, whereas the latter did their military service after the war, without risking their lives every day.

In the USSR various generations of political leaders were educated and began their activity under different historical conditions. The 20 years from 1930 to 1950, for instance, saw a change not only in the socioeconomic situation within the country but also in the USSR's foreign policy role and in the political and economic map of the world.

Lenin "Old" at 30

Of course this is not the only reason for the difference of behavior between politicians of the thirties and those of the fifties. The country's situation too can influence people of the same generation.

Today everyone is watching with interest the disappearance from the Soviet political scene of leaders about 75-80 years old, born before 1907. CPSU rules require the presence of both young and old within the leadership bodies. But who can call himself young? When Lenin was 30 his party comrades were already calling him "the old man"; at the time of the revolution he was 47 and many still sincerely considered him an old man. The average age of delegates to the Sixth Party Congress (July-August 1917) was 26: Clearly the revolution was a young man's cause.

When Stalin established himself as party and state leader he was over 50 and leaders under 40 were considered "youngsters." Khrushchev was over 60 when, already in power, he was reelected. The 50-year-olds who soon began to dominate his entourage were considered young. When Khrushchev had to leave power to his successors, Brezhnev and Kosygin were not yet 60. But since that October 1964 plenum a long time has passed. Leaders in their fifties -- of whom there were only two. Gorbachev and Romanov -- were considered "youngsters" between 1981 and 1982.

Under Stalinist Terror

The political awareness of leaders over 70 was formed in the thirties and forties, that is, during the period of Stainist terror, when they worked and lived in a totalitarian regime. On the whole today's political leaders did not contribute personally to the terror. It is possible to discover among them participants in various actions who did not, however, control the machine. Nevertheless, they share responsibility for the successive acts of Stalinist highhandedness: the forced exodus of certain nationalities from the North Caucasus, the Volga Region, and Crimea; the mass repressions of Jews; the collectivizations in Moldavia, West Ukraine, West Belorussia, and the Baltic regions; the struggle against "cosmopolitans"; the reprisals against the military; and the execution of the Voznesenskiy and Kuznetsov group. All this happened when Suslov, Brezhnev, Kosygin, Pelshe, and others were at intermediate levels of the state and party hierarchy. Also it must be borne in mind that the majority of Soviet leaders now in their seventies got ahead precisely because the terror of the thirties left certain leadership posts vacant. In some cases their promotion was rapid and suprising even to themselves.

At 36 Suslov was a modest party committee employee in Rostov Oblast but at 45 he was secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and editor of PRAVDA. This list of lightning careers could be continued. By ensuring the promotion of youngsters, Stalin became their enthusiastic supporter [as published]: This is why not everyone supported de-Stalinization. Of course they wanted an end to the terror, which threatened them too. However, they certainly did not want either democratization or de-Stalinization.

Reconstruction Men

The second very important element that influenced the character and mentality of that generation was the Great Patriotic War (World War II). Thus, just as the terror had brought the worst representatives of a generation (Mechlis, Yezhov, Kulik, and Beria) to the fore, the war facilitated the rise of the most capable. From this viewpoint the generation emerging from the political arena was not only a generation of technocrats and bureaucrats, which on the one hand did not oppose Stalin's authoritarian regime, and on the other hindered the realization of the necessary structural reforms, it also possessed a vast experience of leadership work. It was on its shoulders that the task of Soviet reconstruction and later of the rapid development of its military and economic strength fell after war. Its major defect has been to have retained power for too long.

Today's changes among the Soviet leaders signify not the complete substitution of the previous leadership but a change of roles within the Politburo, just as in the past. Though Stalin was very different from Lenin, both as man and as politician, he came from the most select group of Leninist leaders, and Lenin himself contributed to his promotion. Even Khrushchev, though different from Stalin, emerged from his closest entourage. Brezhnev was not like Khrushchev either as man or as politician, but it was Khrushchev that brought him into the Politburo.

Andropov does not have Brezhnev to thank for the first major steps in his political career.

He occupied a post of department chief in the Central Committee and was subsequently one of the CPSU secretaries under Khrushchev. But only in 1967, under Brezhnev, did he become a candidate member of the Politburo and in 1973 a full member.

The New Generation

There are no young people among the Central Committee leaders, but nobody really expected the age difference between the previous leader and the new leader to be very obvious. Stalin was 9 years younger than Lenin, Khrushchev was younger than Stalin -- he was 13 years younger -- and Brezhnev was 12 years younger than Khrushchev. Andropov is 8 years younger than Brezhnev. In the course of history 8 years means a great deal: It is equivalent, for instance, to two presidential terms in the United States.

It can be foreseen that in the Politburo of the 28th Congress (in 1986), people who are now over 70 will remain. Others who are under 60 will enter. However, the guiding role will rest with those who are now between 60 and 70. They are men who took part in the war but without noteworthy military posts.

Their promotion to posts in the state, party, and industry in the postwar period was not rapid as for the previous generation, but was quite dynamic in some instance. At the age of 47, Andropov was already a Central Committee secretary; at the age of 44, Zimyanin was a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; at the age of 46, Solomentsev was first secretary in Karaganda Oblast; at the age of 42, Rashidov was first secretary in Uzbekistan; at the age of 40, Kiselev was second secretary in Belorussia; at the age of 43, Kunayev was prime minister in Kazakhstan; at the age of 43, Shcherbitskiy was premier in the Ukraine. The political maturation of all of them occurred during the Stalinist years, but the decisive turn in their careers belongs to the days of Khrushchev. For this reason, it is believed, they will not seek the rehabilitate Stalin, but at any rate to restore Khrushchev's good name.

The pragmatists predominate in this generation; there are few dogmatists. There is no lack of technocrats, while the number of bureaucrats falls. These men have had to work hard and are well acquainted with the Soviet economy's many shortcomings. Furthermore, they are vigorous people, endowed with iron willpower and a reasonable understanding of the USSR's internal and external situation. The time at their disposal is limited, but they will strive to achieve appreciable results. The implementation of the 1986-90 Plan will constitute the principal commitment and test for them.

Among the leaders of the new generation there are no liberals, and it would be difficult to expect of them greater tolerance toward the domestic opposition and dissidence; however, isolated gestures of liberalism may be expected of them. The new leaders will attempt to strengthen industrial and state discipline, and will struggle against the corruption, which over the last 20 years has deeply penetrated the bodies of the party, the soviets, industry and partly also, the Army. Today Soviet citizens have many grounds for dissatisfaction, but the principal causes are the shortage of foodstuffs and profound corruption at almost all leadership levels. It would be rash not to take this into account.

USSR JOURNALISTS' UNION PLENUM HELD 20 APRIL

PM220922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Plenum Discussion"]

[Text] The tasks of the country's journalists' organizations and editorial collectives is increasing the effectiveness and efficacy of items in the press, on television, and radio were the subject of a plenum of the board of the USSR Journalists' Union held in Moscow 20 April.

Reports and briefings were delivered at the plenum by V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the board of the USSR Journalists' Union and chief editor of PRAVDA; V.N. Golubev, secretary of the board of the USSR Journalists' Union and chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: A.V. Klementyev, chief editor of the journal MORSKOY FLOT: and N.P. Kamenev, editor of the republican newspaper SOVETSKAYA BASHKIRIYA.

The journalists exchanged experience of their collectives' work in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the 5-year plan targets and defined the tasks of the mass information organs in implementing the USSR Food Program, in strengthening production and labor discipline, and in the struggle for savings and thrift.

UNION REPUBLICS CPCC REGULAR PLENUMS HELD

Azerbaijan Information Report

PM221529 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The scheduled Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 14 April.

The plenum discussed the following question:

1. The Azerbaijan party organization's tasks arising from the report of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on "Sixty Years of the USSR."

2. Measures to increase the production, extend the range, and improve the quality of consumer goods in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

A report "On the Azerbaijan Party Organization's Tasks Arising from the Report of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, On 'Sixty Years of the USSR'" was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

A debate took place on the report, in which the following spoke: V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Party Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevan Party Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh Party Obkom; S.M. Imraliyev, leader of a comprehensive cotton growing team at the No 3 V.I. Lenin Sovkhoz in Zhdanovskiy Rayon; T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; and I.A. Ibrahimov, rector of the Azerbaijan M. Azizbekov Institute of Petroleum and Chemicals.

The following also spoke in the debate: D.D. Dzhamalova, first secretary of Lenkoran Party Gorkom; Ye.G. Protokovets, general director of the Azerelektroterm Production Association; Nabi Khazri, chairman of the presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; L.I. Indina, operator at the Novo-Bakinskiy Vladimir Ilich Oil Refinery; and M.M. Mamedov, chief of the Sangachily Maritime Administration of Drilling Operations of the Kaspmorneftegazprom.

A report on the second question was delivered by Comrade F.A. Aliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the report were: Sh.M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait Party Gorkom; G.V. Shcheglov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of Kirovabad Party Gorkom; S.M. Ibragimov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of light industry; A.A. Ayriyan, Azerbaijan SSR minister of the timber and wood processing industry; S.S. Akhundov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of local industry; and S.Ch. Kasumov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of trade.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

A concluding speech was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov.

The plenum appointed Comrade R.D. Dzhamilov chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Agriculture Section.

Taking part in the plenum were CPSU Central Committee executives Comrades Yu.I. Mordvintsev, A.V. Troshkin, and B.M. Cheknev.

Estonian Information Report

PM212153 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 p 1

[ETA "Information Report": "Tenth Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 10th Estonian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Tallinn on 9 April.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were first secretaries of party raykoms; chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; leaders of ministries and departments not on the Estonian CP Central Committee; chairmen of republic trade union committees; a group of directors and party organization secretaries from enterprises associated with the production of consumer goods; executives from the apparatus of the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan, the Estonian Republic Trade Union Council, the Estonian SSR People's Control Committee, the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; and representatives of the press, television, and radio.

The plenum approved the following agenda.

1. The republic party organizations' organizational and political work in further increasing the production, extending the range, and improving the quality of consumer goods in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands.

2. The Estonian SSR Food Program through 1990.

3. Information on the work of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Estonian CP Central Committee in 1982.

4. Organizational questions.

A report by A. Kudryavtsev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, on the first point of the agenda was heard and discussed. Those taking part in the debate on the report were: M. Pedak, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom; Yu. Kraft, Estonian SSR minister of light industry; I. Toome, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Tartu Party Gorkom; L. Yyyks, worker from the 1 December Textile Factory; V. Chetvergov, first secretary of the Narva Party Gorkom; Kh. Ulvik, secretary of the Norma Production Association party committee; E. Peek, first secretary of the Khaapsaluskiy Raykom; A. Needer, worker from the Vilyandi Experimental Factory of the Tallinn Mistra Scientific and Production Association; A. Laos, Estonian SSR minister of the food industry; and A. Kangro, director of the Tartu Instrument Making Plant.

The plenum adopted a decision on the question under discussion.

A report "On the Estonian SSR Food Program Through 1990" was delivered by Kh. Veldi, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Republic Agroindustrial Association.

The plenum approved the Estonian SSR Food Program through 1990 and took note of information concerning the work of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1982.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

Organizational questions were discussed.

The plenum elected B. Saul member of the Bureau and secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. In connection with the appointment of V. Kyao as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers the plenum released him from his duties a secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. I. Kebin was released from his duties as member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement.

The plenum confirmed K. Tammistu in the post of chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Culture Department, and L. Annus as editor in chief of the journal ESTI KOMMUNIST.

With this the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum ended its work.

Lithuanian Information Report

PM250718 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The routine ninth plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee took place 14 April 1983.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Report of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretray of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation." The report was delivered by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: I. Lukauskas, first secretary of Shyaulyay Gorkom; V. Klikunene, second secretary of Vilnius Gorkom; S. Apanavichyus, first secretary of Alitus Gorkom; G. Zimanas, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST: P. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; M. Rybakov, engine driver at the Radvilishkis Station Locomotive Depot on the Shyaulyay section of the Baltic Railroad; Z. Kavolene, secretary of the party committee of the Vilnius Leliya Sewn Goods Production Association; A. Chuplinskas, general director of the Vilnius Sigma Production Association and director of the Vilnius Order of the Labor Red Banner; V. I. Lenin Calculator Plant; and L. Isayev, tractor driver of the Pasvalis Reclamation Construction and Installation Administration.

The plenum discussed the question of progress in fulfilling the Resolution of the 16th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum of 26 August 1980 "On Further Improving Work With Letters and Improving the Reception of Working People in the Republic's Party, Soviet and Economic Organs and Public Organizations in the Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands." The report was delivered by N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following participated in the debate on the report: Yu. Dunauskas, first secretary of Telshyayskiy Raykom; Yu. Sheris, Lithuanian SSR minister of municipal services; N. Kurochkina, worker at the Lentvaris Order of the Labor Red Banner Carpet Factory; and K. Lyaudis, chairman of the Lithuanian CP Auditing Commission.

The plenum was addressed by V. Kolesnikov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum also considered an organizational question. V. Kardamavichyus, chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department was elected candidate member of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau.

With this the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Lithuanian First Secretary's Report

LD151549 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Apr carries on pages 1 and 2 a 7,500-word abbreviated account of the report delivered by P. Grishkyavichus first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the 14 April plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee entitled "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising from the Report Delivered by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's Formation."

Having covered in his report such topics as the monolithic international cooperation of the Soviet peoples; the improvement of Lithuanian industry, construction, transport, and agriculture; and work with cadres, Grishkyavichus turns to the need to avoid national conceit in work on shaping the new man -- a patriot and internationalist. Grishkyavichus states:

"As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov observed, the economic and cultural progress of all nations and ethnic groups is accompanied by an inevitable increase in their national self-awareness."

"This is an objective process governed by natural law. It is important, however, that natural pride in successes achieved should not become transformed into national bumptiousness and conceit and should not lead to a revival of nationalist sentiments. This danger must daily be taken into consideration in the work of all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

"Now that the anticommunist centers of the West, and above all of the United States, have intensifed their malicious attacks against socialism and active efforts are being made to kindle national enmity and mistrust among the peoples of our countries, it is essential to constantly enhance the political vigilance of the population and to expose still more resolutely bourgeois nationalism and its vectors, especially clerical extremists who are seeking to use religion for reactionary political ends.

"The party gorkoms and raykoms and all the ideological institutions of the republic must make their struggle against bourgeois nationalism and clerical extremism more assertive, and act more resolutely against any antisocial manifestations. It is important always to take into account that the anticommunist propaganda being conducted on a massive scale from a number of Western countries sometimes exerts a harmful influence on the consciousness and behavior of certain backward people who are politically unstable. In such instances our approach must be consistently principled and differentiated. If some people go astray it must be patiently explained to them where they are going wrong. But those who deliberately attempt to propagate views that are alien to us and to disseminate various kinds of conjectures and slanderous rumors must be resolutely unmasked.

"More counterpropaganda material must be published, people who work with foreigners, especially sailors, and also all propagandists who address labor collectives, must be better provided with such material. All counterpropaganda work must be properly militant and purposeful and must serve better the task of ensuring the unity of the internationalist and atheist convictions of people."

After asserting that ideological-educational work must accord with present-day requirements, Grishkyavichus ends his report.

Tajik Information Report

PM141234 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tajik CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The routine, 9th Tajik CP Central Committee Plenum was held 26 March. Taking part in its work were first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms; secretaries of ideology of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms in charge of sociocultural questions; first secretaries of Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; leaders of republican ministries and departments dealing with ideological questions; VUZ rectors and party committee secretaries; leaders of creative unions, mass information, and propaganda media personnel; and executives on the staff of the Tajik CP Central Committee; the Tajik SSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Tajik Trade Union Council and the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum discussed the questions "On the Republic Party Organizations Tasks Stemming From the Report by Yu.V. Andropov at the Festive Session Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR With Retard To Enhancing the International and Patriotic Education of the Population and Strengthening the Fraternal Friendship of the USSR's Peoples."

A report was delivered by R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom; Yu.A. Shukarimov, first secretary of the Dushanbe Party Gorkom; Shm. Sultanov, first secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee; Kh. Gadoyev, director of the Institute of Party History under the Tajik CP Central Committee; A. Yusupov, military commissar of the republic; F.T. Kekhter, director of the Dushanbe F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Tadzhikitekstilmash Plant; M.K. Kanoatov, first secretary of the Tajik Writers' Union Board; G. Dzhumanazarova, team leader on the Moskva Sovkhoz, Dzhilikulskiy Rayon; Kh. Sharipov, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; N.P. Mukhanina, chief of the Taadzhikikgiidroenergostroy Trust Dushanbe Construction Administration; and B.N. Pshenichnyy, editor of KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

Those taking part in the Tajkik CP Central Committee Plenum assured the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU that the Communists and all the working people of the republic, implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and guided by the propositions and conclusions stemming from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report at the festive session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, will work even more selflessly on implementing the Food Program, the targets of the 3d, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the plan as a whole and will cherish greatly, strengthen, and develop the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our great fatherland.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum promoted Comrades Kh. Nasredinov and D. Lafizov from candidate to full membership of the Tajik CP Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed T. Gafarov as chief of the Tajik CP Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Section.

With that the plenum ended its work.

M.B. Babayev, secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, briefed those taking part in the plenum on the results of the all-union conference held in Belgorod on questions of boosting organizational work connected with introducing the team contract method in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT -- An international conference on contemporary capitalism opened in Tashkent on 19 April. Attending the conference, the 18th of its kind to date, are scholars and researchers from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Apr 83 GF]

TELEVISION IN ARCTIC -- The crew of the icebreaker Kapitan Dranitsyn of the Murmansk shipping line can now receive television broadcasts from Moscow at any point in the Arctic. This has become possible because of the coming into operation of an Ekran satellite system which operates automatically. It is planned to use this system for other ships in the polar region. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 24 Apr 83 LD]

USSR CSA REPORT ON 3-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM232150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Steps in the 5-Year Plan; On the Results of USSR Industry's Fulfillment of the State Plan in the First Quarter of 1983"]

[Text] Working people in industry fulfilled the output sales plan for the first quarter by 102 percent.

The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year was 4.7 percent. Labor productivity showed an increase of 3.9 percent; this accounted for 85 percent of the increase in industrial production. The prime cost and materials-intensiveness of output decreased and profits increased.

The indicators of ministries' production activity are as follows:

Unionwide and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage fulfillment of 3-month plan in terms of output volume	First 3 Months of 1983 as percentage of First 3 Months of 1982	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.3	102	99
Petroleum Industry	102	102	99.5
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.4	103	103
Gas Industry	103	107	106
Coal Industry	101	102	99.2
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	104	103
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	105	104
Chemical Industry	102	104	104
Mineral Fertilizer Production	102	112	109
Power Machine Building	103	106	104
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	104	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	108	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108

Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	107	106
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	107	108
Automotive Industry	103	104	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	107	106
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	110	107
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	104	106	105
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	107	107
Timber, Pulp and Wood Processing Industry	102	106	106
Construction Materials Industry	102	106	106
Light Industry	99.7	102	103
Food Industry	103	106	106
Fruits and Vegetable Farming	107	112	110
Meat and Dairy Industry	103	108	107
Fish Industry	107	105	105
Procurements	103	103	102
Medical Industry	101	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	119	115

For the machine building ministries, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry; the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry; the Ministry of Procurements; and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been completely switched over to the planning and assessment of activity in terms of normative net output, the figures quoted are for that indicator.

Figures relating to the fulfillment of the output sales plan and the growth rate in production and labor productivity in the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are quoted below:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 3-Month Output Sales Plan	First 3 Months of 1983 as percentage of First 3 Months of 1982	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	101	104.3	103.9
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.6	103.9
Belorussian SSR	102	105.5	104.2
Uzbek SSR	102	106.0	103.0
Kazakh SSR	102	104.0	102.2
Georgian SSR	102	105.5	104.5
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.2	103.6
Lithuanian SSR	103	106.2	105.6
Moldavian SSR	103	117.5	116.0
Latvian SSR	102	103.6	103.7
Kirghiz SSR	102	102.0	101.2
Tajik SSR	103	102.7	100.4
Armenian SSR	102	103.2	100.7
Turkmen SSR	103	105.1	103.8
Estonian SSR	102	105.6	105.6

The plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled by all the union republics.

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole was as follows:

	Produced in First 3 Months of 1983	First 3 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 3 Months of 1982
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	381	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	153	102

Gas, billion cubic meters	135	108
Coal, million tons	186	100.1
Steel, million tons	37.9	103
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tons	26.4	102
Steel pipes, million tons	4.7	106
Iron ore, million tons	60.2	102
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	7.4	112
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand tons	144	104
Sulfuric acid, million tons	6.4	105
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tons	1.1	107
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	327	103
Motor vehicle tires, millions	15.8	100.6
Turbines, million kilowatt	4.0	125
A.C. electric motors, million kilowatt	13.5	104
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	538	104
including with digital program control	140	116
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	167	109
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.7	139
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, million rubles	1,069	108
Computer equipment and spare parts, million rubles	743	111
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	54 1	104

Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	206	106
Industrial equipment and spare parts for light and food industry, million rubles	389	106
Mainline diesel locomotives, thousand horsepower	968	100.3
Mainline electric locomotives, thousand horsepower	970	100.2
Mainline freight cars, thousands	15.1	99.3
Automobiles, thousands	328	102
Tractors, million horsepower	12.5	102
Agricultural machines, million rubles	662	109
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production, million rubles	600	107
Combines, thousands:		
Grain harvesting	29.5	111
Corn-harvesting	0.5	133
Potato-harvesting	2.5	93
Sugar beet harvesters, thousands	2.5	101
Cotton harvesters, thousands	2.6	102
Excavators, thousands	10.5	97
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	99.8	99.9
Paper, million tons	1.4	107
of which newsprint, billion square meters	7.5	103
Cement, millions tons	31.2	109

Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	30	104
Textiles, all types billion square meters	2.9	104
Sewn goods, billion rubles	6.1	100.1
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	415	101
Leather footwear, million pairs	193	102
Meat (from raw material from state resources), million tons	2.2	107
Sausage products, thousand tons	788	102
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	1.4	113
Animal oil (from raw material from state resources), thousand tons	212	123
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from raw material from state resources), million tons	6.5	107
Margarine products (from raw material from state resources), thousand tons	401	107
Vegetable oil (from raw material from state resources), thousand tons	732	107
Confectionery, million tons	1.1	102
Canned goods, billion standard cans	2.9	111
including fruits and vegetables	1.7	115
Clocks and watches, millions	17.7	103
Chinaware and earthenware million rubles	220	105

Highgrade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	356	101
Radio receivers, millions	2.3	108
Television sets, millions	2.1	105
including color sets	0.8	114
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	1.5	100.9
including with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.7	106
Washing machines, millions	1.0	107
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	285	100.8
Furniture, billion rubles	1.7	106

The plan was fulfilled for the following: extraction of oil, gas, and coal; production of rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, motor vehicle tires, forging and pressing machines; instruments automation equipment and computer equipment; diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, newsprint precast ferroconcrete, mineral fertilizers, tractors, and other equipment for agriculture.

Production of economical types of metal products, industrial robots, radio-electronic apparatus, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, and machine tools of the "processing center" type; and machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters increased at preferential rates.

The planned increase was secured in production of most consumer goods, particularly cotton and linen textiles, edible fish products, animal and vegetable oil, wholemilk products, chinaware and high-grade corckery, television sets, radio receivers, washing machines, and furniture.

At the same time the production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy; Coal Industry; Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry; Power Machine Building; Heavy and Transport Machine Building; and Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood processing Industry failed to ensure the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with the contracts that had been concluded and the job schedules that had been adopted for execution.

The plan for the production of synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, a.c. electric motors, commercial timber, knitwear, and leather footwear was not fulfilled. Certain production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plans in terms of labor productivity, prime cost and accumulations, or the targets of scientific and technical programs.

The retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises and shops and the introduction of progressive resource-saving industrial processes continued. The production of more than 700 new types of industrial output was assimilated and begun.

The collectives of industrial associations and enterprises are carrying out work to intensify production, improve labor organization and strengthen discipline, increase output and improve its quality.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration